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USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 1377

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

IMPROVING FERTILITY OF FIELDS IN STAVROPOL KRAY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 83 p 1

/Article by V. Pankratov, Stavropol Kray: "Route From the Farm To the Field"/

/Excerpts/ The lands in Kochubeyevskiy and Shpakovskiy Rayons are vast: there are more than 250,000 hectares of arable land alone. The soils vary in types with some poor soil included. Concern must constantly be displayed for improving their productive strength.

Last year, throughout Stavropol Kray on the whole, more than 17 million tons of organic fertilizer were delivered to the fields. This represented the first time that such a large volume was achieved. The farmers in Ipatovskiy, Petrovskiy and Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayons applied more than 1 million tons of compost to their fields.

"We are following a course aimed mainly at improving the fertility of fallow tracts of land" stated the secretary of the kray party committee B. Volodin, "We are applying organic fertilizer to them in an especially thorough manner. In essence, this constitutes capital repair of the fields. It is being carried out in a purposeful manner in accordance with the agrochemical charts. Not one patch of earth is being overlooked. The party organizations are exercising constant control over this important campaign."

Each day, throughout the kray, approximately 150,000 tons of organic materials are being moved from the farms out onto the fields. However the farmers in Trunovskiy, Kursavskiy, Mineralovodskiy and Turkmenskiy Rayons and in the Karachayevo-Cherkessk Autonomous Oblast have fallen behind in carrying out this work.

Proper control is not being exercised over the quality of the organic materials. There are very few who take into account whether or not it is rich in nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus or microelements.

This year the farmers in Stavropol Kray have vowed to obtain not less than 24 quintals of grain per hectare and to raise the gross yield to 4.7 million tons. In order to achieve this goal, highly fertile fields are required.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

SEED PREPARATION FOR SPRING SOWING IN STAVROPOL KRAY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 83 p 1

/Article by V. Pankratov, Stavropol Kray: "A Strong Supply"/

/Excerpts/ Agronomist and seed producer Aleksandr Tolstoy has worked at the Kolos Kolkhoz in Petrovskiy Rayon for 5 years. He came here following the completion of studies at the Stavropol Agricultural Institute. Since his arrival the fields here have produced generous yields. During the past 2 years alone, the cropping power of a grain hectare has increased by 6.5 quintals. High quality seed has played a considerable role here. Only 1st class seed is being planted in the soil. Moreover, it is being handled in a thrifty and thoughtful manner. The processing, cleaning, grading and drying operations are begun coincidental with the commencement of the harvest work.

In the winter, concern for the seed amounts to ensuring that faultless storage conditions are available for it. Each clamp has its own label. This label furnishes information on the variety, reproduction, overall quantity and other information required for the sowing work. The labels are prepared by the agronomist-seed producer.

The farm has not intention of yielding to the caprices of nature. The workers have vowed to obtain not less than 28 quintals of grain per hectare. It is clear that the "repairing" of the winter fields requires good seed for the spring crops. On one occasion, A. Tolstoy had to travel to Krasnodar Kray. There he exchanged alfalfa for the required amount of barley, needed for the spring sowing work. The other specialists and the collective as a whole are preparing in an intensive manner for the complicated spring field work. The repairing of agricultural equipment and the procurement of mineral and organic fertilizers are being carried out at a high tempo.

For Petrovskiy Rayon on the whole, 92 percent of the seed to be used for spring sowing is of 1st class quality.

The chief agronomist of the kray seed inspectorate, P. Alyushina, has noted that the workers in Petrovskiy Rayon traditionally maintain high standards. The same holds true for work being carried out in Predgornyy, Neftekumskiy and a number of other rayons. But incidents of another type are also being encountered. The farms in Ipatovskiy Rayon prepared their seed in a fine

manner with the exception of the Kolkhoz imeni Budennyy, which has fallen behind in the carrying out of this work. Up until now, 400 quintals of oat seed and 100 quintals of millet seed have not been cleaned. In batches of peas and barley, workers attached to the rayon seed inspectorate have uncovered areas in which the grain has become overheated and its quality lowered. This is understandable: openings through which moisture passes can be seen in the roof of the storehouse. Not all of the clamps in the seed storehouses are being accounted for in a strict manner at the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin or at the Krasnopolyanskiy Sovkhoz.

Many similar examples could be cited. Each year the seed is being prepared in a poor manner for sowing at kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Izobil'nenskiy, Novoselitskiy and Stepnovskiy Rayons. Only slightly more than 55 percent of the seed being used throughout the kray as a whole is of 1st class quality. Many farm leaders and specialists refer to the prolonged rainfall which accompanied the last harvest. They maintain that it hampered their efforts. But let us take Kurskiy Rayon as an example. The Velikaya Druzhba and imeni Kirov Kolkhozes supplied their own high quality seed and in a timely manner. But their neighbors were not so successful. And this was the result of mismanagement rather than poor weather conditions.

It bears mentioning that the impending spring may pose many problems for the Stavropol farmers. Only those winter crop sowings which were planted on fallow land are in good condition. There are more than 800,000 hectares of them. The condition of a considerable proportion of the fields has been evaluated as satisfactory by the specialists. But there are also many fields where the sowing machines will have to be used again in the spring. The spring crop fields are increasing in size. Urgent measures are being undertaken throughout the kray to overcome the consequences of the autumn drought. Special attention has been given to the seed preparation work.

"We have studied very attentively everything that is to be used for forage purposes" stated the head of the agricultural department of the kray party committee N. Yeremin, "The best grain has been selected for spring sowing and it has been prepared in a fine manner."

The farmers in Stavropol Kray are devoting a great amount of effort towards ensuring that high yields are obtained during the third year of the five-year plan.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS IN STAVROPOL KRAY DISCUSSED

Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Feb 83 p 1

/Article: Stavropol Workers Are Carrying Out Their Sowing Operations/

/Text/ Usually the Stavropol farmers do not view the spring sowing period as a particularly tense one. They sow the principal grain crop -- winter wheat -- in the autumn. Work out on the cornfields commences in late April. The early grain crops are planted on the farms on an area of 500-800 hectares. If the equipment has been well prepared, then the sowing work can be completed in just 2-3 days.

But the situation is different this year. The autumn plowed land, which is lumpy as a result of the autumn drought conditions, requires additional and thorough tilling. Moreover, inspections have shown that considerable areas of winter crops are in need of "repair" work. Thus the volume of field work to be carried out will be two times or even three times greater for many farms and entire rayons.

The Pobeda, Kolos and other kolkhozes in Petrovskiy Rayon have already completed their sowing of feed mixtures. The soil has been prepared for the spring crop seed on large areas on farms in Grachevskiy, Ipatovskiy and Apanasenkovskiy Rayons. The chief goal of the machine operator competition that is unfolding out on the fields is that of improving the quality of the soil cultivation and sowing work.

Some alarming reports are being received from the farms. A requirement exists at the present time for more cultivators and heavy disk harrows. The machine operators complain quite fairly that the assemblies are neither durable nor reliable. And their restoration is held up by delays in the deliveries of spare parts. Last year the Pavlodar plant undersupplied the Stavropol workers to the tune of 6,120 disks for BDT-7 harrows. Nor is the situation any better today: despite the fact that funds were allocated for 4,500 units, not one disk has as yet been received. The Rostov Krasnyy Aksay Plant, which constantly falls behind in its deliveries of cultivator teeth, is under a great obligation to the Stavropol farmers. On the farms they have succeeded in organizing the restoration of these implements. But this requires a considerable amount of time and resources.

A lack of parts is holding up the repair of caterpillar tractors required for carrying out the spring sowing work. Meanwhile, one fact is clear: any time gained during these February days serves to guarantee the creation of high yields.

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EQUIPMENT PREPARATION FOR SPRING FIELD OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAUCASUS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Jan 83 p 1

/Article: "Statement by deputy chief of Main Administration of the North Caucasus of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture V.S. Yemel'yanov"/

/Text/ Last year's weather conditions adversely affected the development of the winter crop sowings on farms in the North Caucasus. Many fields have to be "repaired" and resown. The volume of spring field work will increase considerably in this regard and thus a greater workload will be imposed upon the sowing and soil cultivation equipment.

The farms in Stavropol Kray are carrying out their repair work in an efficient manner and ahead of schedule; all of the sowing and soil cultivation machines are in proper working order. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Krasnodar Kray have completed their work on their sowing machines, plows and cultivators, as mentioned in today's issue of the newspaper for Rostov Oblast.

However, the preparation of equipment for spring is not proceeding in an organized manner or in keeping with the schedules in all areas. The repair of tractors and agricultural machines has fallen behind considerably on farms in the Checheno-Ingush and Dagestan ASSR's. This is explained mainly by insufficient thrifty management in the various areas. At the same time, as was mentioned quite fairly by a correspondent of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, the suppliers of spare parts are failing to carry out their obligations in behalf of the grain growers in the North Caucasus. Included among those enterprises which are not fulfilling their tasks are the Krasnyy Aksay and Odessapochvo-mash Plants.

A considerable expansion will take place this spring in the sowings of corn, which will be grown mainly using an industrial technology. In this regard, it will be necessary to supply the corn growing teams in advance with a complex of sowing and soil cultivation machines, to produce the required number of land levelling units and to repair all of the machines used for applying herbicides and placing them in the soil.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING FIELD OPERATIONS IN KUBAN REGION

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 12 Feb 83 p 1

/Article by Yu. Semenenko, Krasnodar Kray: "On the Winter Fields of the Kuban"/

/Excerpt/ All farms throughout the kray are taking advantage of the accurate and specific advice offered by competent specialists and scientists. There has been a great need for this since, up until recently, the situation with regard to the winter crops has been quite vague. Throughout the entire autumn and winter the agronomists observed them, took samples for growing purposes, conducted rapid analyses and dug up the rows and determined the viability of those grains which had not sprouted. It was such sowings which disturbed the agronomists most of all. What did the observations reveal? The 1st class and well treated seed (used on 1.83 million hectares) retained their viability and produced fine seedlings when warm weather set in during January and February. Moreover, the Kuban workers did not sit with arms folded waiting for whatever it was that nature would bring them. During the winter, taking advantage of the precipitation which fell and the warm weather, they carried out resowing and undersowing work on 115,000 hectares of unreliable land. Using what crops and varieties? Using those which were sown during the main periods. At the present time, the condition of the winter crops is improving with each passing day. Normal seedlings are appearing on tens of thousands of hectares. Undersowing and resowing operations are not required in a majority of the rayons, although partial "repair" of the sowings is required.

The chairman of the council for the kray's agroindustrial association, N.P. Yeliseyev, is directing attention to the fact that restoration of the sowing areas is being carried out using mainly the same crops and varieties which were sown in the autumn, with the plans calling for only a portion of the fields to be resown in corn. The seed for this purpose was laid away in advance. The goal of the Kuban grain growers is not only to harvest the planned amount of grain -- 8.35 million tons -- but also to ensure fulfillment of the plan for the production and procurement of the most valuable food crop -- wheat.

A chief concern at the present time is that of carrying out the work of applying a top dressing more rapidly. This agricultural method has been carried out on more than one half million hectares. Unfortunately, the rates

for the carrying out of aviation work in this regard are lower than those for last year. The main reason -- a shortage of aircraft. Only 104 instead of the usual 150-200 have been allocated by the Ministry of Civil Aviation and only 70 are operational. The aviators refer to the fact that asphalt take-off and landing strips have not been built at all of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and that dirt airfields are not suitable during damp weather. Indeed, there is no doubt but that hard surface strips are more effective; several neighboring farms can be serviced from them.

The usual February "windows," typical of this kray, prevail in the Kuban at the present time. The sun warms the air in a spring-like manner and the temperature rises to 15 degrees. Following the rain and snow, which added to the moisture supplies in the soil, such weather was very opportune. The winter crops are gaining strength more rapidly and an opportunity has presented itself for carrying out a portion of the agricultural measures, thus reducing the "peak" workloads usually experienced during the spring period. Indeed, the volume of work has increased this year. Owing to last year's drought conditions, the autumn plowed land turned out to be lumpy and had to be levelled off. In addition, the kray's farmers, in striving to master the crop rotation plans, are expanding substantially the fields of perennial grasses and the best time for sowing alfalfa is February and early March. Finally, in conformity with measures undertaken to raise the fertility of soils, an increase has taken place in the applications of organic and mineral fertilizers. Thirty six million tons of farmyard manure alone must be moved out onto the fields.

We visited many farms in the northern, central, southern and eastern zones and in all areas we witnessed tense and purposeful work being carried out in connecti n with the fulfillment of the obligations for the third year of the five-year plan.

At the present time, practically the entire machine-tractor pool at the Kolkhoz Leninskiy Put' in Krymskiy Rayon is in operation -- the machine operators are tilling the autumn plowed land using cultivators, harrows and levelling units, they are sowing alfafa, green peas and cereal-pulse mixtures and they are applying organic fertilizers to the fields.

Last year, when traversing this route from the rayon center to the Crimean Peninsula, we directed attention to the vast "saucers" and small lakes. The water remained in them right up until July, consuming a considerable portion of the crop. Today, such "problems" no longer are to be found at the kolkhoz.

"In the autumn of last year, we succeeded in carrying out soil loosening work on 270 hectares of waterlogged fields. This method served to break up soil which had been compacted for several decades. The physical-chemical regime of the soil improved immediately and favorable conditions appeared for plant development" commented the kolkhoz's chief agronomist I.F. Moral.

Last year, farms throughout the rayon succeeded in carrying out deep loosening work on 4,000 hectares. The rayon intends to continue such land reclamation work, which sharply raises the cropping power of a hectare. Fertility detachments are in operation on each farm. They are also working in other

rayons throughout the kray and this has made it possible to deliver 2.5 million tons of farmyard manure to the fields, or 550,000 more tons than for this same period last year.

The grain growers are also pleased by the fact that the enterprises of the chemical industry are this year supplying greater quantities of mineral fertilizers, herbicides and agents for protecting plants against pests and diseases and they are maintaining in an efficient manner the assortment of preparations being made available.

Considerable improvements have taken place recently in the deliveries of spare parts. Meanwhile the enterprises of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry are not fulfilling their orders for certain types of gasoline and oils and they are not taking into account either the increasing volume of work or the fact that the harvest operations in the Kuban began earlier than usual. It is believed that the partners of the grain growers must display greater responsibility in carrying out their obligations in connection with the implementation of the food program.

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PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING FIELD WORK IN DON RIVER REGION

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 83 p 2

/Article by G. Gubanov, Rostov-na-Donu: "Each Day Is Costly"/

/Excerpts/ Commencing with the very first days of the new year, the grain growers of the Don River region launched an extensive competition to achieve high yields for their grain and other crops.

Winter has asserted itself in the Don River region. But the grain growers are pleased by the snowfall. Last autumn was very dry. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes were unable to sow completely the areas set aside for their winter crops. On a number of farms the winter crops produced fine seedlings on only one out of every 4-5 fields and now they are reliably covered with snow. On the remaining arable land, spring crops will be sown in the spring.

"It is not unusual for our zone to encounter such caprices of nature" stated the secretary of the Rostov Oblast Party Committee V. Gubskiy, "Proper credit must be given to the agricultural workers: notwithstanding the complicated weather encountered last year, they sold 2.9 million tons of grain to the state and over-fulfilled their plan for procuring vegetables. For the very first time, the oblast harvested 1 million tons of grain corn, it obtained 543,000 tons of sunflower seed and it procured more coarse and succulent feed for public animal husbandry than it ever had in the past. The winners of the all-russian competition were nine rural rayons and 57 labor collectives. During this third year of the five-year plan, we must solve complicated tasks. Indeed the oblast's farms must produce 8.5-9 million tons of grain and supply 1.1 million tons of fruit and vegetable products, 700,000 tons of sunflowers and 1.7 million tons of corn."

The volume of spring field work to be carried out on many farms, owing to the circumstances noted above, will be increased this year by a factor of 1.5-2 and the tractors, sowing machines and cultivators will be confronted by greater workloads. Unfortunately, the task is further complicated by the fact that last year the oblast's farms did not fulfill their plan for selling grain to the state. And it is a matter of honor for us to compensate for this shortfall in grain, to the maximum possible degree, this year.

This then is the general situation with regard to the 1983 grain campaign in the Don River region. At the present time, diligent and thorough preparations for spring are being carried out by a majority of the collectives, additional reserves are being sought for increasing the grain yields, the structure of the area under crops and the placement of the personnel and equipment are being reviewed, thorough repairs are being carried out on sowing machines and cultivators which have already been removed from operations and the work plans call for the extensive use of the pool of caterpillar tractors during the tense spring days. Many farms intend to complete their sowing work in just 80-100 days and no more. And this is fully understandable: indeed many of the fields are to be resown in barley and barley is a crop which if not sown today, but rather tomorrow, could result in a yield loss of one third or even one half. In the spring, barley occupies almost 2 million hectares in the Don River region and the machine operators are well aware that abbreviated schedules for the carrying out of the spring field work serve to guarantee high crop yields and making up for the short fall in the winter crops.

The bureau of the oblast party committee and the decree that has been adopted obligate the farm leaders and specialists and brigade and team leaders -- all those who are involved in cultivating the 1983 crops -- to make extensive use of the experience accumulated by the grain growers in Orlovskiy and Zernogradskiy Rayons. Firm schedules have been established for preparing the equipment for spring. In particular, the tractors must be repaired by 15 February, combines -- by 10 March, irrigation equipment -- by 20 March and the inadequate number of machine operators in the rural areas and cities must be provided with instruction prior to 1 April.

A meeting was recently held in Rostov for the leaders of leading brigades, teams and sections. Here agreements were drawn up between dozens of collectives for a competition to obtain up to 40 or more quintals of grain crops per hectare and corn -- up to 80-110 quintals.

However, by no means are all of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Don River region prepared for spring. On a number of farms, good quality seed was laid away for only one out of every two hectares. Only one out of every two tractors have been moved up to the readiness line. Only slowly is restoration work being carried out on sowing machines and cultivators which have been written off and without them it is impossible to cope with the increasing workload. Five hundred additional couplings alone must be produced for use by caterpillar tractors in carrying out sowing and row crop tilling work and 1,000 cultivators must be restored for field operations.

In short, a great amount of work still remains and it must be carried out today by mobilizing all reserves and all forces in behalf of spring sowing preparations. In this important work, every day is costly.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

POOR PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING FIELD WORK IN CENTRAL CHERNOZEM ZONE SCORED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 83 p 1

/Article by V. Komov, V. Kulagin, O. Pavlov: "Chernozem Zone Prepares for Sowing"/

/Text/ If we have in mind the traditional periods, then only slightly more than 8 weeks remain before the commencement of the spring sowing work. But preparations must be made now in the event spring arrives early. This possibility should not be overlooked. Moreover, a portion of the zone's winter crops must be resown.

It should be emphasized that the previous harvest was carried out under complicated weather conditions in all of the chernozem oblasts. The schedules for the harvest operation were advanced almost one half month closer to the beginning of autumn.

And yet the supply organizations and machine builders are not fully taking these peculiarities into account. At the present time, a very tense situation has been created in the oblasts in connection with the preparation of the tractors and other machines. The repair services and particularly the enterprises of Sel'khoztekhnika are still under a great obligation to the grain growers.

The lag which has developed in a number of sectors with regard to preparing for spring is being eliminated. However, the quality and rates for preparing the equipment for the start of the spring field work in Kursk Oblast, just as in the past, is arousing some alarm. And the metallurgists and machine builders are adding greatly to the concern being displayed by the Kursk machine operators. At the oblast Sel'khoztekhnika Association we were provided with a detailed summary of the disruptions which have taken place in the planned deliveries of spare parts and units for Sel'khoztekhnika by a large number of plants. Thus the Omsk Sibzavod imeni Bortsov Revolyutsii Plant undersupplied the workers in Kursk Oblast to the tune of approximately 100 gear box secondary shafts, 25 transmission housings and 34 sets of planet pinions for DT-75 tractors. Of 820 drive wheels required for DT-54 and T-74 tractors, the Rubtsovsk Plant for Tractor Spare Parts (Altay Kray) supplied only 318.

But neighboring workers -- those in Rostov Oblast -- are also under a considerable obligation to the Kursk grain growers. For example, the Krasnyy Aksay Plant has literally disarmed the repair workers of all towing implements.

In Lipetsk Oblast, critical shortages have developed in a number of areas: disk clutches, piston groups and crankshafts, A-41M engines, piston groups for YaMZ engines, bearings and others.

On the whole, for the central chernozem economic zone, the rates for the repair of tractors, motor vehicles, combines, plows, sowing machines and potato planters, that is, the principal types of equipment that will soon be called upon to perform out on the spring fields, are lower than those for last year. The level of tractor readiness is one of the lowest in the RSFSR.

Certainly, the seed fund requi[illegible] constant attention. The region's farms appear to be in good shape in this regard. The proportion of nongraded seed for the spring grain and pulse crops is comparatively low -- 5 percent. First and second class seed constitute 85 percent of the overall quantity of seed. This is a good indicator and yet...

It is still lower than that for last year. The amount of 1st class seed is still 9 percent less. The overall favorable figure conceals indicators which by no means embellish the picture: 52 percent of the sunflower seed is nongraded, millet -- 34, buckwheat -- 22 and pulse crops -- 12 percent.

Nature has created fine conditions here for farming. One needs only to point out the Russian chernozem soil -- no further explanation is required. As noted in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Further Development of Agriculture in the Central Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR," adopted in 1981, the accelerated development of farming and maximum intensification of farming should be implemented here. This zone must play a considerable role in the implementation of the country's food program. It is unfortunate however that at the present time the contribution being made by these oblasts is by no means in keeping with their overall potential. Only a sharp increase in the production of farming products and particularly grain will enable the farms in the central chernozem zone to achieve the goals called for in the food program and to make up for the shortfalls in the deliveries of various crops to the state which developed over the past few years.

The chernozem may not be black soil and yet it offers an exceptionally favorable medium for plant life, provided it is utilized correctly. Nor do we wish to imply that there is not need for the farmers to supply nutrients to the soil in order to achieve the desired fertility. Considerable quantities of mineral fertilizer are being applied here and this is understandable -- there is a high saturation of technical crops. But what about organic fertilizers? Last year an average of 3.8 tons was applied per hectare of arable land -- although this was not the worst indicator in Russia, it was still nonetheless clearly inadequate.

Perhaps these figures should not have been mentioned. But they constitute the essence of the problem. The zone's highest rate for the application of organic fertilizer was recorded in Voronezh Oblast -- in 1982, 108 percent of the figure for the preceding year. But it should be mentioned first of all that less organic fertilizer was applied here per hectare of arable land than for the economic zone as a whole and secondly, and this is a principal

consideration, the problem of diminishing chernozem fertility has still not become a principal concern of the local soviets or organs of the agroindustrial complex.

What is happening, for example? According to data provided by the agrochemical service, over the past 5 years the content of mobile phosphorus (and it forms the crop during a decisive stage in its growth) in the soils in Anninskiy Rayon decreased on 12,000 hectares, in Bogucharskiy Rayon -- on 15,000 hectares and in Verkhnekhavskiy Rayon -- on 9,000 hectares. Moreover, less exchangeable potassium is being observed in the soil in a number of rayons. The areas of saline land are increasing.

Those farmers in Lipetsk Oblast who fulfilled their plans for selling grain to the state are deserving of honor and fame. But in achieving this goal, what was their average cropping power per hectare? 15.9 quintals...

Recently the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee examined the question of measures for carrying out the decree adopted earlier concerning preparations for spring sowing. It was noted that the rates for preparing for spring sowing operations had increased in January. At the same time, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized the need for intensifying control by the respective ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex, over the timely and high quality carrying out, by each rayon, kolkhoz and sovkhoz, of all of the organizational and administrative measures associated with preparing for the spring field operations.

This is one of the most important tasks confronting the workers in the central chernozem zone.

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SEED TREATMENT WORK REQUIRED IN VORONEZH OBLAST

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 18 Jan 83 p 1

/Article by A. Kat'kalov, Voronezh Oblast/

/Excerpts/ At one time the Voronezh farmers were praised for preserving a fine tradition as the apple of their eye -- to prepare excellent seed for spring sowing. They set an example for the oblast and developed it into skilled grain growing expertise. Then the unexpected happened -- the seed growers here gradually began to forfeit their former fame.

Yes and compared to last year the quality of the seed throughout the oblast left a great deal to be desired. Thus, compared to early 1982 when the farms had 60 percent 1st class seed, today -- only 45 percent. The seed has deteriorated in particular in Paninskiy, Verkhnemamonskiy, Pep'yevskiy, Petropavlovskiy and Nizhnedevitskiy Rayons. One fact is irrefutable: in recent years the Voronezh workers have slackened their campaign aimed at improving the quality of the seed grain as a most important factor for a high culture of farming. The problem has reached the point where 145,000 quintals of 3d class seed were sown last spring. This year the amount is two times greater and yet no special alarm is being sounded -- the work of exchanging, cleaning and drying the seed stock is being carried out slowly.

Covered smut was recently detected out on the oblast's fields. An alarm was sounded even in the capital in this regard, with one committee after another being dispatched to the oblast. Urgent measures must now be undertaken and seed disinfecting work started in all areas. However, no haste is being displayed in Voronezh Oblast -- in early January, many rayons had still not commenced this work. It is sufficient to state that 1.74 million quintals of spring grain must be processed and only 8 percent has been disinfected.

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

ROOT ROT AND BLACK SEED BUD IN BARLEY

Moscow ZASHCHITA RASTENIY in Russian No 12, Dec 82 pp 44-45

/Article by G.P. Lopukhina, senior scientific worker at VNIIZR: "Root Rot and Black Seed Bud in Barley"/

/Text/ The sowings of barley on farms in the Central Black Earth Economic Region are infected almost annually by root rot, especially during years marked by insufficient moisture during the growing season. During some years considered to be unfavorable for the development of cereal grain crops, the seed of barley is severely contaminated by "black seed bud." Since 1975, we have studied the specific structure, spread and degree of harm caused by the agents which cause these diseases to appear in the TsChR /Central Black Earth Economic Region/.

Of plants damaged by root rot, the following have been isolated: imperfect Helminthosporium sativum fungus, which has a dark-stained endogenous mycelium and well developed conidium carriers on which large elongated egg-shaped, dark olive-colored conidiums with 2-13 divisions and a dark membrane are formed.

Helminthosporium sativum damages barley throughout the entire growing season. Initially it infects the root neck on sprouts and seedlings and subsequently the lower portion of the stalk turns brown in color and spots appear on the leaves. White ears and white stalks are noted at times during the ripening period, but more often than not the root rot is manifested in terms of underdevelopment of the plants and overall lowered productivity for a stand of plants. Substantial differences in terms of all indicators are observed in the crop structure for healthy and damaged plants.

It can be seen from the table (not furnished) that all of the biometric indicators for barley are lowered even when the degree of development of root rot is negligible.

Such funguses as alternaria, helminthosporium and fusarium were isolated from barley black seed buds. Alternaria predominated in the majority of instances. An analysis of black seed bud in the Nosovskiy_6 and Union barley varieties, obtained from an OPKh /experimental model farm/ of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Sugar Beets and Sugar revealed that the former variety

was 67 percent contaminated by alternaria, 23 percent by helminthosporium and 4 percent by fusarium and the latter variety was contaminated respectively by 53, 17 and 0 percent. In terms of their external appearance, the black seed buds were well formed. Their germinative capacity was not lowered: for the Donetskiy 650 variety it amounted to 95 percent, Nosovskiy 6 -- 96, Odesskiy 36 -- 95, Donetskiy 4 -- 95, Union -- 92 and Nutans 187 -- 94 percent. However, the baking qualities of the flour obtained from such seed was worse than that obtained from healthy seed.

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BRIEFS

RIVER TRANSPORT--Maykop--The 125th anniversary of the opening of navigation for the Kuban River workers commenced one month earlier than usual. The creation of a temporary repair base at the Voronezh Station helped to accelerate the preparation of the fleet's ships. "This will have a noticeable effect. Approximately one half million additional tons of freight will be handled this year alone," stated the chief of the Krasnodar river port S.M. Kreyda. /by V. Mokrotovarov/ /Text/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Feb 83 p 1/ 7026

EARLY SPRING CROP SOWINGS--Krasnodar, 15 Feb--Nature is ahead of the calendar in bringing spring warmth to the Kuban Steppe. The kray's machine operators are sowing their early spring crops in the valleys of the Caucasus and on fields in the Priazov'ye, Taman and Adygey areas. The farmers at the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in Dinskiy Rayon are exceeding by twofold the norms for the sowing of peas. The spring crops have already been planted on thousands of hectares on farms in Beloglinskiy Rayon. All of the conditions required for successful operations on the farms have been created: the equipment and seed have been prepared and mineral fertilizers and herbicides have been made available. More than 10,000 middle echelon specialists have improved their skills through the taking of courses. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 16 Feb 83 p 1/ 7026

KUBAN WINTER FIELD WORK--Krasnodar--Warm winds are blowing over the steppe expanses of the Kuban. The soil is drying out rapidly. The fields are springing to life unusually early. The machine operators have moved sowing and soil cultivation assemblies out onto the fields. Taking advantage of the thaw, the farmers have commenced sowing vetch-oats mixtures and alfalfa, they are levelling off the autumn plowed fields and they are carrying out other field operations. The grain growers are continuing to display concern for their winter crop fields. The condition of the winter crops is not the same in all areas: some fields are in need of repair. Undersowings on thinned out tracts have been carried out completely on farms in Kurganinskiy, Temryukskiy and Ust'-Labinskiy Rayons. The pilots of agricultural aviation are very busy. Dozens of crews are engaged in applying fertilizer top dressings to the grain fields. The required dosage of mineral nutrition has already been applied to hundreds of thousands of hectares. /Excerpts/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Feb 83 p 1/ 7026

AHEAD OF SCHEDULE SOWINGS--Krasnodar--Owing to the periods of warm weather experienced during February and also the use of wide-swath sowing units, the

Kuban farmers are ahead of schedule in sowing their spring crops. At the Sovetskaya Rossiya Kolkhoz in Pavlovskiy Rayon, for example, this has made it possible for the teams of machine operators G. Sharov and V. Dmitrenko, within a short period of time, to plant their seed for coriander, oats, barley and green peas on hundreds of hectares of fields. /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Feb 83 p 1/ 7026

HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE GRAIN VARIETIES--Penza--The Penza farmers are directing their efforts towards the extensive spread of highly productive grain crop varieties. This year they have set aside almost one fifth of the areas for the new (for this area) wheat varieties Kutulukskaya, Khar'kovskaya-2 and Bezenchukskaya-139, the oats variety Gorizont and also the Neosypayushchiysya pea variety. The seed for these crops has been improved to high sowing condition. /Text/ /Moscow GUDOK in Russian 10 Feb 83 p 1/ 7026

POTATO SEED SHIPMENTS--Ordzhonikidze--Adequate supplies of super-elite potato seed have been delivered to farms of krays, oblasts and autonomous republics in the southern part of the Russian Federation and to the breeding center of the North Caucasus Scientific Research Institute of Mountainous and Piedmont Agriculture. Hundreds of tons of seed have been shipped from here to kolkhozes and sovkhozes for spring planting. The horticulturists in the Northern Osetian ASSR have commenced pruning their fruit trees and forming their crowns. In addition, mineral and organic fertilizers are being applied and the irrigation systems are being placed in proper working order. Special attention has been given to the planting of young orchards on the slopes of mountain ridges. /Text/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Feb 83 p 1/ 7026

WINTER CROP TOP DRESSINGS--Saratov--The oblast's grain growers commenced applying a top dressing to the winter crops earlier than usual. On many farms in the steppe Zavolzh'ye region, this work is being carried out by detachments of agricultural aviation. Fine work is being performed by the machine operators in Balakovskiy, Fedorovskiy and Krasnokutskiy Rayons. They are applying one and a half quintals of mineral fertilizer to each irrigated hectare and to each non-irrigated hectare -- 1 quintal. The specialists believe that early top dressings strengthen the plants better and protect them against damping. /Text/ /Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 83 p 1/ 7026

SNOW RETENTION MEASURES--Kazan--The machine operators in the Tatar ASSR have completed their snow retention operations on one and a half million hectares. Each day the drifts are being ridged on more than 110,000 hectares of land. Following the experience of the Omsk farms, the snow is being packed in all areas using special rollers. This will make it possible to retain a considerably greater amount of moisture. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 15 Feb 83 p 1/ 7026

SPIRAL SNOW RETENTION METHOD--Kazan, 11 Feb--Snow has fallen on the fields of the autonomous republic. And immediately the farmers began accumulating moisture. At the Kolkhoz imeni Sindryakov in Oktyabr'skiy Rayon, extensive use is being made of the spiral method of snow retention, which makes it possible to retain snow out on the fields regardless of the direction of the wind. Snow retention work is being carried out at a high tempo by the machine

operators in Al'met'yevskiy, Bugul'minskiy, Cheremshanskiy and Leninogorskiy Rayons, where wooden panels, broad-swath packing units of the sledge type and snowplows on runners are employed for accumulating moisture. Each day, snow retention work is being carried out on an area of 65,000-70,000 hectares throughout the republic. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 12 Feb 83 p 1/ 7026

CAPRICIOUS WINTER WEATHER--Yegorlykskiy Rayon, Rostov Oblast--Winter this year out on the fields in the Don River region was very capricious: bright sunny weather would suddenly be interrupted by wet snow falling, the steppe region would be subjected to sharp winds and stinging rainfall and then just as suddenly warm March-like weather would descend upon the farmyards. But this confusion on the part of nature did not affect the calculations of the machine operators, who were clearly aware of what they had to do out on each field during the spring. "We have learned our grain growing work" I was told by the machine operators during meetings with them, "It is only spring which, like brides, is never the same. Such is science -- the grain will grow. At the present time, the field work is complicated by the fact that many winter crops are developing in a weak manner and must be resown and the tractor workloads during cultivation and sowing are increasing. But we have made accurate calculations." The chief goal, for the sake of which such accurate computations are being carried out for the grain growing forces, equipment and implements and labor organization and wages -- is to obtain no less than 32.5 quintals of grain from each hectare during the third year of the five-year plan. /by G. Gubanov/ /Excerpts/ /Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Feb 83 p 1/ 7026

SNOW RETENTION MEASURES--Stavropol--The machine operators in Stavropol Kray have commenced their snow retention work in an organized manner. On tracts of land which are exposed to the steppe winds, the grain growers are setting up panels made from boards, branches and common reeds and they are also installing bales of straw, for the purpose of controlling the drifting snow. The machine operators are actively employing rollers for packing the snow. /Text/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Feb 83 p 1/ 7026

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HARVEST PROGRAMMING SEEN AS NEW STAGE IN FARMING IN MOLDAVIA

Kishinev KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII in Russian No 6, Jun 82 pp 44-50

/Article by M. Lupashku, Moldavian SSR minister of agriculture, academician of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin: "Harvest Programming Is a Qualitatively New Stage in Farming"/

/Text/ The economic strategy of the Communist Party is directed toward the implementation of a broad, all-embracing program for a rise in the people's well-being. A set of economic and organizational measures for an increase in the production of foodstuffs for meeting the growing needs of the population and of raw materials for industry is systematically realized in the country for these purposes.

The USSR Food Program for the Period Until 1990 developed on the initiative of the Politburo and approved by the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as a number of important decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on agriculture confirmed by the indicated plenum, is the most striking, new evidence of the party's tireless concern for the good of the people.

A big step forward has been taken in our republic, as in the entire country, since the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which initiated the new stage in the development of the Leninist agrarian policy of the party. The material and technical base of agriculture was strengthened significantly and the technical equipment of kolkhozes and sovkhozes rose. The machine and tractor pool was renewed almost completely and its qualitative composition improved. The power capacities of agricultural enterprises more than doubled and the machine-worker ratio rose 2.5-fold. The area of irrigated land was doubled. Extensive work was done on the specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

During those years a great deal was done by the republic's scientific research institutions. Industrial technologies of cultivation of a number of agricultural crops were developed and introduced and newly developed highly productive varieties and hybrids became widespread. All this created the necessary prerequisites for an increase in the yield and production of grain and industrial and other crops. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the volume of

grain production increased by 1,513,000 tons, of sugar beets, by 1,622,000 tons and of vegetables, by 1,715,000 tons. Gross agricultural output per 100 hectares of agricultural land reached 113,000 rubles.

At the same time, in the last few years the rates of growth of the production of some types of agricultural products throughout the republic have lagged behind the planned rates. During the 10th Five-Year Plan the yield of grain crops remained at the 1971-1975 level, totaling 33.1 quintals per hectare. The same is observed in sugar beet growing. The yield of sunflower seeds leaves much to be desired.

Undoubtedly, objective reasons, in particular climatic conditions and the provision of plants with moisture during the period of their vegetation, have a certain effect on the size of harvests and their fluctuations. Often, however, as pointed out at the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Moldavia, the harvest deficiency and low economic indicators are the consequences of weak organizational work on the introduction and observance of advanced technologies and on the maximum utilization of the created material and technical basis.

Let us take the utilization of equipment. As already noted, in the last few years the provision of agriculture with power has risen considerably as a result of the increase in the tractor pool, uprated engines and self-propelled harvesting combines. The availability of a big number of the latest machines and implements has improved the performance of a number of technological operations in farming and has decreased labor expenditures. Nevertheless, the rates of this decrease lag behind the growth of power supply and the low recovery of power expenditures is a heavy burden on the production costs of field products.

More and more mineral fertilizers are brought to the republic every year, but this does not have a marked effect on yield growth. For example, scientifically substantiated standards of mineral fertilizers--more than 15 quintals per hectare--have been applied to sugar beets for a long period. However, harvests do not grow and their size is often below that obtained in experiments without the application of fertilizers. The low effectiveness of mineral fertilizers on many farms is the consequence of their incompetent utilization. On most kolkhozes and sovkhozes their basic volume is applied to cultivated areas during the winter and spring period. At the same time, the doses and ratio of nutritive elements are often violated, which sharply lowers their effect.

The yield of any crop represents the integrated values of objective and subjective factors. The results obtained by state strain testing plots, which are scattered throughout the republic's territory, are convincing in this respect. A continuous yield growth has been observed there in the last 20 years. For example, during four five-year plans the average output of grain totaled 28.2, 33.1, 40.2 and 43.4 quintals per hectare. Not only experimental fields of scientific research institutions and state strain testing plots, but also many advanced kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic, where scientifically substantiated crop rotations and advanced technologies of cultivation of agricultural crops are observed, can be examples of the production of high and stable harvests.

With competent management and an efficient observance of technologies it is possible to significantly lower the dependence of the yield on the amount of atmospheric precipitation, temperature and other factors. In his speech at the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out the following: "So long as we have not learned to command the weather, work in agriculture must be more skillfully adapted to climatic adversities. This presupposes stricter specialization throughout regions. This presupposes the introduction of crops and agricultural engineering methods ensuring good harvests both during a shortage and an abundance of moisture. Finally, this presupposes an output and a better utilization of appropriate equipment. All this, along with the development of land reclamation and a more effective utilization of an increasing amount of fertilizers, will help to weaken the dependence of agriculture on the weather."

A scientifically substantiated system of management of agriculture, which is used successfully for the production of high harvests of agricultural crops and a rise in the productivity of animal husbandry by many kolkhozes, sovkhozes, sovkhoz-tekhnikums and interfarm associations, has been developed in our republic. However, life urgently requires a transition to a higher level of management of agriculture and to a scientific programming of harvests, in which every farm could accurately know in advance what amount of a specific product it will obtain from the sown area and not only know, but be firmly confident that actual results will not differ from calculated results. The method of harvest programming organically connects and integrates the latest achievements in science and an effective utilization of existing resources. It is of an overall nature, because, at the same time, modern achievements of plant growing, farming, soil science, agrochemistry, agrophysics, physiology, meteorology, mathematics and economics are utilized. Programming is based on the optimization of factors ensuring the maximum productivity of the cultivated crop under specific soil and climatic conditions.

Harvest programming is a fundamentally new stage in the development of industrial technology of production of almost any type of agricultural product. However, it would be incorrect to assume that work on programming begins only now. Essentially, for many years agricultural science and the republic's scientists have conducted in-depth research on the development of the principles of production of a programmed harvest. An extensive experimental material has been accumulated and today it makes it possible to change over to a more specific stage in the solution of this problem.

Programming elements include the selection of species, varieties and hybrids, calculation of the possible harvest level with due regard for the biological characteristics of crops, as well as of the natural and climatic characteristics of the regions and zones of their cultivation, creation of cultivation conditions meeting the needs of a plant and so forth.

Let us take, for example, the selection of varieties. The essence of the problem can be well understood by the following example. As is well known, Moldavia is characterized by an abundance of heat and light. The accumulated effective temperatures during the period of vegetation range from 2750° in the

north to 3350° in the south. The length of the period with temperatures above +5° is 210 to 240 days a year. However, this natural resource is by no means utilized fully. The majority of cultivated crops, owing to their biological characteristics, utilize heat, sunlight and moisture for harvest formation during 50 to 60 percent of the vegetative period. During the second half of the vegetative period a large amount of sunlight, heat and moisture essentially goes to waste. Consequently, a variety adapted to local conditions, not simply a productive variety, and a combination of varieties and hybrids in time and on an area that would make it possible to more efficiently utilize photosynthetic active radiation throughout the vegetative period are needed.

The establishment of a so-called limiting factor is very important in programming. Under our conditions it is moisture. Hence the need for a detailed study of measures directed toward the maximum accumulation, preservation and efficient utilization of moisture.

The productivity of a sowing is the result of the photosynthetic activity of plants. From the coefficient of utilization of the photosynthetic activity of radiation it is possible to judge the optimality of factors ensuring the productivity of a sowing. At the present level of science and technology and with the available intensive varieties, fertilizers and agents for the protection of plants against weeds, diseases and pests the efficiency of the photosynthetic activity of radiation with a proper placement of plants can reach 2.5 to 3.5 percent under production conditions. Meanwhile, on the average, in the republic in 1981 the sowings of winter wheat, corn and sugar beets utilized only 1.2, 0.9 and 0.8 percent of the photosynthetic activity of radiation respectively.

A total of 750 to 850 quintals of the green mass of lucerne, 1,800 to 2,000 quintals of fodder sugar beet roots and up to 116 quintals of corn grain per hectare are obtained in experiments conducted over many years against regulated agricultural backgrounds with the utilization of irrigation as one of the key elements in harvest programming. There are excellent examples in vegetable growing, viticulture and horticulture. The coefficient of utilization of the photosynthetic activity of radiation in such sowings reached 2.5 to 3.5 percent. These examples show how rich the potentials can be if the basic processes of yield formation are controlled properly and scientifically. It should be noted that agricultural engineering methods, varieties and hybrids known to every agronomist were utilized during the cultivation of the indicated harvests.

As already noted, the republic's soil and climatic conditions make it possible to form sufficiently high harvests. According to the data of long-term experiments, on the basis of calculations concerning the limiting factor (moisture and accumulated effective temperatures) with a correction for deviations to a certain degree from the requirements of "ideal" agricultural engineering, a realistically attainable level of productivity without irrigation can be as follows: of winter wheat, 43 quintals per hectare, of corn, 55.1 quintals per hectare, of sugar beets, 406 quintals per hectare, of sunflower seeds, 24 quintals per hectare and of lucerne, 360 quintals per hectare. The possibility of a stable production of harvests is confirmed by experimental data and production checks of programmed harvests in various zones in the republic. For example, in the experimental crop rotation of the Selektsiya Scientific Production

Association, on the average, in the last 10 years the yield on nonirrigated land was as follows: of corn, 64.3 quintals per hectare, of winter wheat, 50.1 quintals per hectare, of sugar beets, 462 quintals per hectare and of sunflower seeds, 21.7 quintals per hectare. Results close to this were also obtained on the leading farm of the Scientific Production Association. Owing to the introduction of programming elements on Moldavanka and Malayeshtskiy sovkhozes and at interfarm associations for feed production in Leovskiy, Lazovskiy and a number of other rayons the productivity of 1 hectare of the fodder wedge reached 60 to 70 quintals of fodder units and more.

Therefore, the effect of programming largely depends on a correct and prompt application of all the methods of crop cultivation technology. However, this precisely is characteristic for the industrial technologies established in the republic. How are these concepts correlated? Industrial technologies are the key element in programming and its integral part. Therefore, the accumulated experience in the cultivation of grain, industrial and vegetable crops according to new technology brings us closer to the practical realization of programming tasks. Based on the utilization of modern energy saturated machines and highly productive equipment and on the application of overall chemicalization it eliminates, or sharply reduces, manual work on cultivation and harvesting. As is well known, the use of these technologies gives not only an increase in yield and gross production, but also ensures a significant saving of labor expenditures and a high economic effect.

It is rightful that in 1981 industrial technologies were used on 600,000 hectares, which comprises about 33 percent of the arable land area. Thus, paving the way for programming, industrial technology "works" for the most important problem for agricultural production.

What is the "geography" of programming today? How will this advanced direction be developed in the very near future? During the past five-year plan many farms obtained high harvests on the basis of programming. Programming elements were introduced on 23 percent of the areas sown with winter wheat, on 10 percent of the corn areas and on 10 percent of the sugar beet areas. Six farms in Slobodzeyskiy and Grigoriopolskiy Rayons cultivated tomatoes according to a preset program. This can be considered the first stage. At the second stage, along with a continuation of in-depth scientific research to which a more purposeful and overall nature is lent, plans are made to systematically introduce programming primarily on farms of scientific production associations, on model support farms and at sovkhoz tekhnikums. They must become genuine proving grounds, where the latest achievements of science will be linked with production. At the same time, scientific investigations are directed toward the selection of highly productive, new varieties and hybrids and their regionalization with due regard for the economic conditions of zones, toward the development of physiological aspects of programming and of mathematical models for various crops and toward the study of problems of agricultural power engineering and of the protection of soil against erosion and of the environment against persistent pesticide residues.

Under the conditions of Moldavia, which is part of the zone of unstable and insufficient moistening, the size and quality of the harvest can be programmed and fully controlled only with irrigation. At present the total area of land

prepared with irrigation is 220,000 hectares, or 8 percent of all the agricultural land in the republic. During the current five-year plan it will be increased by another 120,000 hectares. Under conditions of irrigation the yield of 1 kg of mineral fertilizers is the highest. Therefore, it is necessary to first of all introduce harvest programming here.

In the last few years the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia and the republic's government have worked out a number of measures for the further development of land reclamation and rise in the efficiency of land utilization for an increase in grain and feed production. Specific ways and methods of raising the productivity of irrigated fields and of sharply increasing the production of fodder grain, in particular corn, soybeans and other fodder crops, as well as vegetables, fruits and grapes, have been indicated. Unfortunately, in the utilization of irrigated land there are still serious shortcomings, which lower the effectiveness of capital investments assigned for land reclamation and agricultural production as a whole. On a number of farms sizable reclaimed areas are utilized poorly, the yield of agricultural crops does not reach the planned yield on them and in some cases the yield is lower than on nonirrigated areas. In large measure this is due to the fact that the same agricultural equipment and the same varieties as on nonirrigated areas are used on irrigated land. As before, cases of violation of the technology and frequency of irrigation and of an inefficient utilization of fertilizers and herbicides, which leads to the salinization and swamping of cultivated areas and to a sharp reduction in the yield of cultivated crops, are frequent.

Fertilizers are the second powerful regulating factor. The planned harvests must be provided with mineral food, which is attained by the application of calculated doses. There are several methods of calculation. In the final analysis it is important to apply the doses that give the biggest increase in the harvest. It is necessary to maintain a deficit-free nitrogen balance, which would ensure not only the planned harvest, but would contribute to an increase in effective soil fertility. For this along with mineral fertilizers it is necessary to widely utilize manure. In fact, on the average, only about 5, instead of 8 to 10, tons of manure per hectare of arable land are applied in the republic. It is also necessary to accurately observe the methods of application of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers.

Along with the optimization of regulated factors the time factor (period of soil cultivation, sowing, watering, application of fertilizers, harvesting and so forth), as well as a strict observance of technological and production discipline during the performance of all operations without exception, acquires serious importance.

With regard to programming on nonirrigated land for obvious reasons a 100-percent guarantee cannot be attained here. During the vegetation of plants we cannot regulate their provision with water and, therefore, the food regime as well. However, by improving technology and correctly selecting varieties, to some extent we increase the probability of production of the forecast harvest. Harvests close to or even higher than programmed harvests were attained in 70 percent of the cases in production experiments.

As the material and technical base is strengthened, all the subtleties of new technologies are profoundly mastered by broad cadres of machine operators and forms and methods of moral and financial incentives for rural workers are improved, in our republic it is fully possible to increase the area of cultivation of agricultural crops according to industrial technologies to 1 million hectares. This in combination with the further development of irrigated farming is the basis for an annual production of programmed harvests. Of course, along the path of attainment of this goal it will be necessary to overcome many difficulties and to solve a number of important problems.

An analysis shows that in the technology of cultivation of various crops there are one or two unsolved problems lowering yield growth to a certain extent. For winter wheat this is the unfavorable structure of predecessors, lack of highly productive equipment for basic (nonplow) soil preparation and insufficient level of mechanization of straw harvesting. For sugar beets this is the lack of one-germ seeds with high sowing qualities and highly effective herbicides for weed control during the second half of the vegetative stage, as well as big losses during mechanized harvesting by existing units. For sunflower seeds this is the lack of highly productive and immune hybrids and varieties, herbicides and preparations for seed treatment and rot control and, finally, the lack of attachments for the harvesting of the entire leaf and stem mass. For corn this is the shortage of highly productive equipment for the application and placement of herbicides, lack of preparations for seed treatment during a programmed sowing and significant harvest losses during harvesting by existing combines and attachments.

The formation of programmed harvests presupposes the application of high doses of fertilizers. Therefore, from the point of view of environmental protection it is necessary to sharply increase the utilization of complex and granulated forms of fertilizers making it possible to use local and local-band methods of their application. Furthermore, the rigidity of the process flow diagram requires a smooth arrival of fertilizers so that they may be applied during basic soil cultivation, not during the early spring period, when their effectiveness is lowered by 30 to 40 percent and more.

The equipment manufactured by industry for agriculture is by no means perfect from the point of view of metal intensiveness and reliability in operation. This applies primarily to machines for the application and placement of herbicides and other pesticides, seeders and combines for the harvesting of corn, soybeans, sunflower seeds and sugar beets. Machines for a local application of fertilizers have been poorly developed structurally. There is a need for an accelerated mastering of a system of machines for tomato cultivation by industry. Production interests dictate the need for the most rapid output of a new model of a tomato harvesting combine of a productivity of up to 20 tons per hour and of seeders for the sowing of soybeans and for an increase in the production of attachments for the harvesting of corn--PPK-4--and of sunflowers--PST-1.5--with a hopper for the collection of stems. There is an urgent need for a design development of combined machines performing four to six technological operations simultaneously and making it possible to lower expenditures per unit of output.

Industrial technologies place a number of new requirements on cultivated varieties and hybrids, that is, "technological effectiveness," a high response to fertilizers, resistance to lodging, pests and diseases and so forth. This requires intensification of breeding-genetic work both in the sectorial scientific research institutes of the Ministry of Agriculture of Moldavia and in the scientific institutions of the republic's Academy of Sciences.

The search for ways of increasing the photosynthetic potential and coefficient of utilization of the photosynthetic activity of radiation by cultivated plants is the most urgent scientific problem. This problem can be solved only by the combined efforts of selectioners, agrochemists, physiologists, biochemists and scientists in other fields of knowledge.

There is a need for a further development of the theoretical principles and practical aspects of introduction of the technologies of production of programmed harvests.

The system of training and improvement in the skills of personnel should become more harmonious, because the success of the introduction of any innovation entirely depends on the knowledge and experience of those to whom matters are entrusted.

"... The chief thing today and, all the more so, tomorrow," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "is an increase in the yield. This means putting selection and seed breeding in the forefront. This presupposes an efficient utilization of all types of fertilizers. This requires the introduction of a scientifically substantiated and well thought-out farming system fully taking into consideration the natural and economic conditions of every zone and oblast, of every rayon and of every farm."

A widespread introduction of harvest programming will make it possible to raise the productivity of every hectare of land even higher and to increase the rates of intensification of agriculture and will be a significant contribution to a successful solution of the food problem.

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BELORUSSIAN FOOD PROGRAM PRODUCTION GOALS SET FORTH

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/Article: "Food Program of the Belorussian SSR for the Period Up To 1990"/

/Text/ The 9th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, which convened on 2 December 1982, approved the food program of the Belorussian SSR for the period up to 1990. A description of the program is herewith published.

The party and Soviet State have displayed concern and are continuing to display concern for the welfare of man and for creating more favorable conditions for the comprehensive and harmonious development of the individual. Large-scale measures have been carried out in this regard over the past three five-year plans.

The economic and scientific-technical potential that has now been created is making it possible to solve more successfully the established tasks.

The 26th CPSU Congress established first and foremost the task of improving the supply of food goods for the population. For solving this task and based upon the initiative displayed by L.I. Brezhnev, the USSR food program for the period up to 1990 was developed. This program is a component part of the party's economic strategy for the next decade. This document has laid the foundation for the food program of the Belorussian SSR for the period up to 1990.

I. Principal Results and Tasks Associated With the Development of the Republic's Agroindustrial Complex.

By consistently implementing the agrarian policies of the Communist Party, the party, soviet and economic organs and the republic's kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers have carried out a great amount of work associated with improving agricultural production and they have achieved notable successes in increasing the production and procurements of field crop husbandry and animal husbandry products.

This has been promoted to a large degree by a strengthening of the logistical base for agriculture. During the years of the 8th, 9th and 10th Five-Year

Plans, almost 16 billion rubles worth of capital investments were made available for use in agriculture throughout the republic. This figure was greater by a factor of 5.5 than that for the period leading up to the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The fixed productive capital of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by a factor of 4.4 and reached 9.4 billion rubles in 1980 and the capital-labor ratio increased by a factor of 5.5. During this period the power capabilities of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by a factor of almost 2.8. The structure of the machine-tractor pool was renovated from a quality standpoint and the level of all-round mechanization of operations was raised.

The use of chemical processes and the reclamation of lands were developed at an accelerated pace. Mineral fertilizer deliveries to agriculture increased by a factor of 3.3 over the past 15 years and the areas of irrigated and drained lands increased by a factor of 2.4.

Large-scale specialized livestock complexes having an industrial technology for the production of beef, pork, milk, eggs and poultry meat were placed in operation and inter-farm and agroindustrial enterprises and associations are being developed.

Increases have taken place in the production capabilities of branches concerned with the procurements, processing and storage of agricultural products. The fixed productive capital of the food branches of industry increased by a factor of 2.9 over the past 15 years.

Scientific achievements, leading experience, progressive technologies for the production of farming and animal husbandry products and progressive forms for labor organization and wages are all being employed extensively in operational practice.

Positive changes have taken place with regard to supplying the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the needed personnel. At the present time, there are 70,300 specialists possessing higher or secondary specialized educations working in the rural areas and also 207,600 tractor-machinists and motor vehicle operators. Increases have taken place in the numbers of highly skilled workers in other mass professions.

A great amount of work has been carried out aimed at improving the socio-economic living conditions in the rural areas. By 1980 and compared to 1965, the average monthly wages for sovkhoz manual and office workers had increased by a factor of 2.1 and the wages for kolkhoz members -- by a factor of 2.8; improvements were realized in the retirement benefits for rural workers. Over the past three five-year plans, 21.2 million square meters of housing space were placed in operation in the rural areas, pre-school institutes for 79,800 children and clubs and palaces of culture for 303,000 individuals. The network of trade enterprises was increased by 335,000 square meters and public catering facilities -- by 158,000 seats.

The carrying out of measures for implementing the party's agrarian policies produced an increase in gross agricultural output of 1.6 times during the 10th Five-Year Plan, compared to the five-year plan which preceded the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The republic's average annual gross yield of grain increased from 2.4 to 6.2 million tons, potato production increased from 10.5 to 12.9 million tons, vegetables -- from 664,000 to 752,000 tons, meat (in dressed weight) -- from 454,000 to 881,000 tons, milk -- from 3.53 to 6.26 million tons and eggs -- from 997 million to 2.82 billion.

The growth in the production of field crop husbandry and animal husbandry products made it possible to raise substantially the level of consumption of food products. Within the republic, the continuous supplying of the population with bread, baking and macaroni products and potatoes was ensured. The consumption of meat and meat products reflected an average per capita increase of 36 percent, milk and dairy products -- 23 percent, eggs -- an increase by a factor of 2.5 and vegetables -- by 13 percent.

At the same time, the under-fulfillment of the production and procurement plans for certain types of agricultural products in recent years has raised definite difficulties with regard to supplying the population with meat products, milk and dairy products, vegetables, fruit and berries.

The task is being assigned in the republic today, with use being made of the increasing economic potential, of supplying the population with all types of food products as rapidly as possible and achieving substantial improvements in the nutritional structure by increasing the consumption of the more valuable products.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan, in addition to satisfying the population's requirements for a broad variety of bread, baking and macaroni products, potatoes, sugar, eggs and fish, the plans also call for the population's requirements for such products as groats, confectionery items and margarine to be satisfied completely and for improvements to be realized in the supply of meat, milk, vegetable oil and fruit and vegetable products.

During the 12th Five-Year Plan, based upon further growth in production, the plans call for the use of more rational and scientifically sound norms for the consumption of meat, milk, fruit and vegetables.

Consumption of the principal food products by the republic's population during the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans will be characterized by the following data:

(kg per capita)

	1985	1990
Meat and meat products in a conversion for meat	67	76
Fish products	18	18.5
Milk and dairy products in a conversion for milk	375	378
Eggs (number)	293	289
Vegetable oil	8.5	9.1
Potatoes	197	187
Vegetables and melon crops	86	90
Fruit and berries	41	56
Grain products	140	140
Sugar	43	43.7

The principal trends for implementing the food program of the Belorussian SSR are as follows:

...proportional and balanced development of the agroindustrial complex, improvements in administration, planning and economic stimulation in all of its branches, with maximum orientation of production operations towards achieving high final results;

...achieving high rates for agricultural production based upon consistent intensification of such production, highly efficient use of land, maximum strengthening of the logistical base and the accelerated introduction into operations of scientific achievements and leading experience;

...maximum improvements in utilization of the production-technical potential of the agroindustrial complex, a considerable increase in the return from capital investments and material resources and the development of production specialization and concentration based upon an expansion of inter-farm and inter-branch relationships;

...a reduction in losses in agricultural products and improvements in their quality through the extensive introduction of progressive technologies for their production, processing and storage and for organizing shipments using specialized transport equipment;

...implementation of a complex of measures aimed at improving social-domestic living conditions in the rural areas.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes will play a decisive role in increasing the production of agricultural products. The efforts of the party, soviet and administrative organs of the republic must be aimed at carrying out a complex of measures which will ensure steady growth in labor productivity on all farms, decisive improvements in their activities and also improvements in the economies of unprofitable and low profitability kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In the interest of augmenting the food resources, great importance must be attached to developing the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations. Each enterprise, institute and organization that is capable of operating such a farm must as a rule do so in the interest of satisfying to the maximum possible degree the public catering requirements of its manual and office workers for meat, milk, vegetables and potatoes. Towards this end, extensive use should be made of the private plots of citizens, collective horticulture and gardening.

II. Production of the Principal Types of Food Products. Improvements in the Food Trade.

The production of grain and products obtained from its processing. An increase in grain production, with the grain crop sowing areas remaining stable, can be achieved through improved cropping power. During the course of the decade, the cropping power of the grain crops must be raised by 6-7 quintals and reach 28-29 quintals per hectare by 1990 and the average annual production of grain during the 11th Five-Year Plan -- raised to 7.8-8.1 million tons and during the 12th Five-Year Plan -- to 8.2-8.6 million tons.

The Ministry of Agriculture for the BSSR, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry for the BSSR, Goskomsel'khoztekhnika for the BSSR, the oblast and rayon party committees of the KPB /Communist Party of Belorussia/, the oblast and rayon executive committees and the farm leaders and specialists must carry out the measures required, in the various oblasts and rayons and on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, for increasing the cropping power and gross yields of grain, raising its quality and reducing losses. The introduction into operations and mastering of scientifically sound farming systems and further maximum intensification of the grain economy must be carried out in keeping with the specific natural-economic conditions. Mineral and organic fertilizers must be made available for the grain and pulse crop sowings in quantities which will make it possible to obtain high and stable yields.

To achieve stable growth in the production of winter rye grain, to raise its gross production in 1990 to 2.8 million tons, to increase the gross yields of buckwheat and to ensure that the production of brewing barley fully meets the requirements of the republic's brewing industry. To obtain not less than 435,000 tons of pulse crops in 1985 and in 1990 -- 500,000 tons.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan, to complete for the most part the conversion of grain crop seed production over to an industrial basis. To carry out the construction of seed cleaning plants and stations and the re-equipping and modernization of seed cleaning lines presently available on the farms. To accelerate the introduction into production operations of hew and highly productive varieties and hybrids. To create, in the required amounts, insurance and carry-over seed funds for grain and pulse crops.

In addition to increasing production, to display constant concern for the economic and thrifty consumption of bread and forage grain and grain products.

To raise the production of macaroni products to 70,000 tons by 1990.

The production of animal husbandry products. To achieve an average annual production for meat (in dressed weight) during the 11th Five-Year Plan of 1 million tons and during the 12th Five-Year Plan -- 1.1-1.2 million tons, milk -- 6.5-6.7 and 6.9-7 million tons respectively and eggs -- 3.1-3.2 billion. By 1990, to increase the procurements of livestock and poultry to 1.6 million tons, milk -- to 5.2 million tons and eggs -- to 1.72 billion.

The oblast and rayon party committees of the KPB, oblast and rayon executive committees, the Ministry of Agriculture for the BSSR and the farm leaders and specialists must ensure a general conversion over to the use of intensive methods in animal husbandry and a considerable increase in the productivity of all types of livestock and poultry. The animal husbandry farms and complexes must be staffed by skilled personnel.

To raise the level of breeding and selection work. To utilize the resources of pedigree animals in a rational manner. To develop and implement a system of veterinary-prophylactic measures which will make it possible to lower the sick rate and losses in livestock. To expand and strengthen the material base of the state veterinary service.

In the structure for meat produced at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, beef must constitute the greatest proportion just as in the past. By 1985, beef production must be raised to 521,000 tons (in dressed weight) and by 1990 -- to 615,000 tons. To continue the conversion of the raising and fattening of large-horned cattle at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and inter-farm enterprises over to an industrial basis, with feed being provided mainly on the basis of its production on the farms, and to shorten the fattening periods. By 1985, to raise the delivery weight of one head of young large-horned cattle stock to 380 kg and by 1990 -- to 400 kg. To carry out the fattening and pasturing of cattle using mainly green, coarse and succulent feeds and also secondary products of the food industry and to develop the beef cattle husbandry branch.

More attention must be given to the development of hog raising as the earliest maturing branch of animal husbandry. By 1985, to increase pork production to not less than 410,000 tons (in dressed weight) and by 1990 -- to 489,000 tons. To raise the efficiency of hog raising. To improve the utilization of sows, to achieve a high output of offspring and better preservation of them and to raise the average daily weight increases in hogs during fattening to 450 grams by 1985 and by 1990 -- to 470 grams. To produce 170,000 tons of pork at livestock complexes in 1985.

The Ministry of Agriculture for the BSSR, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry for the BSSR, the oblast and rayon party committees of the KPB and the oblast and rayon executive committees must undertake measures aimed at developing the planned capabilities of existing livestock complexes and farms and they must ensure that the inter-farm livestock complexes are fully supplied with internally produced feed. The construction of new and the expansion of existing inter-farm livestock complexes for the Production of pork will be carried out upon the condition that these complexes are supplied with feed which was produced on farms participating in cooperation.

For satisfying the intra-farm requirements for meat and also for ensuring the sale of young pigs to the population, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes should have their own hog breeding farms.

By 1990, to raise the production of pork (in live weight) at enterprises and organizations of the state and cooperative trade to 15,500 tons.

During the 1985-1990 period, to achieve an average annual production for mutton of not less than 6,000 tons, with sheep raising being concentrated at specialized farms.

By 1985, to raise the production of poultry meat to 108,000 tons and by 1990 -- to 120,000 tons (in dressed weight). To accelerate the construction of new broiler poultry factories.

To increase the production of rabbit meat. To improve the work of rabbit breeding associations. To ensure satisfaction of the population's demand for pedigree rabbits.

The chief trend to be followed for increasing the production of milk and milk products is that of raising the productivity of the cows. By 1990, the average milk yield per cow at kolkhozes and sovkhozes will be raised to 3,000 kg.

To stimulate the work of converting dairy cattle husbandry over to an industrial basis, mainly through the modernization and expansion of existing farms. Special attention must be given to the timely development of the capabilities of existing dairy complexes and to the placing in operation of new ones. By 1985, the proportion of pure-bred and 4th generation cows in the herd of the republic's farms must be raised to 65 percent and by 1990 -- to 77 percent. The dairy herd must include highly productive animals by the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Measures must be undertaken to raise the quality of the milk. Goskomsel'khoz-Tekhnika for the BSSR and the Ministry of Agriculture for the BSSR must satisfy completely the requirements of the dairy farms for equipment for milking their cows and for cooling and storing the milk, instruments for determining the quality of the milk and also for filtering, washing and disinfecting equipment.

To improve the organization of procurements of livestock, milk and other animal husbandry products, to expand the network of procurement enterprises and stations and to locate them as close as possible to the production areas. To raise the responsibility of the procurement organizations and enterprises for the timely acceptance and proper protection of the products. To accelerate the conversion over to accepting the livestock and milk directly on the farms.

The Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry for the BSSR, the Ministry of Trade for the BSSR and Belkoopsoyuz, during the period up to 1990, must implement measures for reducing meat and milk losses during transport, processing and storage.

The meat combines must be equipped with units for cleaning bones after the meat has been removed, for collecting and processing nutritional blood and for modernizing the freezer compartments of the meat combines. By 1990, the use of skimmed milk, buttermilk and whey for industrial processing must be increased to no less than 60 percent.

Based upon the planned procurement volumes for animal husbandry products, the production of meat and dairy products from state raw material resources must be carried out in the following amounts:

(Thousands of tons)

	1985	1990
Meat and sub-products of Category I	711	883
Whole milk products	1175	1315
Animal oil	118	134
Cheese	51	54
Dry skimmed milk and whole milk substitute	66	85

To improve the variety and raise the quality of meat and dairy products. To increase the production of dairy products enriched with fruit and berry additives and vitamins and also quick-frozen semi-finished meat products and dishes already prepared for consumption.

The creation of a strong feed base for animal husbandry. In 1985, to produce 24.2 million tons of feed units and 2.5 million tons of digestible protein in the republic and in 1990 -- 26.3 and 2.7 million tons respectively. By 1990, to raise hay procurements to 5.7 million tons, haylage -- to 6.5 million tons, silage -- to 7.2 million tons and fodder root crops -- to 5 million tons.

The Ministry of Agriculture for the BSSR, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry for the BSSR, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management for the BSSR, Goskomsel'khoztekhnika for the BSSR, the oblast and rayon committees of the KPB, oblast and rayon executive committees and the farm leaders and specialists must carry out the measures required for further intensifying field, meadow and pasture feed production, such that each kolkhoz and sovkhoz is fully able to satisfy the animal husbandry requirements for coarse, succulent and pasture feeds.

To impart a specialized branch character to feed production carried out at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Special attention is being given to balancing the feed in terms of protein and other components, to improving its quality and rational use and to reducing feed losses.

To expand the sowings of clover, lupine, peas, vetch, alfalfa and other high protein crops. To increase considerably the intermediate sowings of forage crops. During the decade, to achieve radical improvements in the natural feed lands on an area of 1.2 million hectares; to create irrigated haying and pasture lands on an area of 70,000 hectares. To achieve considerable improvements in the organization of seed production for forage crops and grasses, especially, lupine, peas, vetch, clover, alfalfa, cock's foot awnless brome grass and others.

To introduce on an extensive scale progressive technologies for the procurement and storage of feed.

In 1985, to produce 200,000 tons of protein-vitamin additives at enterprises of the BSSR Ministry of Procurements and in 1990 -- 370,000 tons.

To increase the production of starter and special feeds for young agricultural animals and fish.

In 1985, to produce 254,800 tons of nutrient yeasts and in 1990 -- 543,500 tons. By 1985, to raise the production of meat and bone meal at enterprises of the BSSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry to 36,000 tons and by 1990 -- to 44,000 tons and at plants of the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture -- to 2,000 and 3,000 tons respectively.

To utilize more completely for livestock fattening purposes the food scraps of enterprises, organizations and the population.

Production of fruit and vegetable products and potatoes. The BSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, the BSSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the BSSR Ministry of Trade, Belkoopsoyuz, the oblast and rayon committees of the KPB and the rayon and oblast executive committees must implement measures, at the earliest possible date, aimed at

improving considerably the supply of fruit and vegetable products for the republic's population, especially the city of Minsk and the oblast centers. This will be accomplished by further increasing their production, improving quality and expanding the assortment and also by achieving a sharp reduction in product losses along the path leading from the field to the consumer.

In 1985, to achieve a gross volume of 850,000 tons of vegetables and in 1990 -- 880,000 tons. To achieve a considerable increase in vegetable production on sheltered ground. To achieve an annual production of potatoes during the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans on the order of 12.5-13.5 million tons.

To continue the work of intensifying farm specialization in the production of food, seed and technical potatoes. To increase considerably the proportion of early and medium-early varieties of food and seed potatoes.

To develop industrial horticulture in every possible way. In 1985, to achieve a gross yield of fruits and berries at all categories of farms throughout the republic on the order of 540,000 tons and in 1990 -- 670,000 tons. To expand the assortment of fruit and berry crops.

To implement measures for the rational placement of fruit, vegetable and potato storehouses, such that considerable reductions will take place both in product losses and in shipments during the period of mass procurement operations. To make extensive use of progressive methods for procuring, transporting and storing potatoes, vegetables and fruit. To expand the practice of accepting fruit and vegetable products directly in the field and to implement measures for improving the organization of trade and for expanding the sale of products in pavilions, booths and stalls.

Belkoopsoyuz, the BSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the BSSR Ministry of Forestry and the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture must increase considerably the collection and procurements of wild fruit, berries and mushrooms.

Sugar production. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, to achieve an average annual production of sugar beets on the order of 1.39 million tons and during the 12th Five-Year Plan -- 1.42 million tons.

The BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, the BSSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the BSSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the oblast and rayon committees of the KPB, the oblast and rayon executive committees and the farm leaders and specialists must concentrate their principal attention on raising the cropping power of the sugar beets, improving their quality and achieving a considerable reduction in losses, introducing all-round mechanization and the use of chemical processes into beet production operations and strengthening the logistical base of the beet growing farms and enterprises of the sugar industry.

To accelerate the creation and introduction into production of highly productive varieties and hybrids of monospermous sugar beets having a sugar content of not lower than 17-18 percent. To raise the cropping power and to improve the sowing qualities of the sugar beet seed. To complete, mainly

during the 12th Five-Year Plan, the conversion over to industrial technologies for the cultivation of sugar beets. To provide the beet growing farms with the required equipment, transport and loading means, mineral fertilizers, highly effective herbicides and chemical agents for protecting plants against pests and diseases.

To build at the beet receiving points, during the decade, mechanized storehouses and hard surface sites up to 200,000 square meters in area for sugar beet storage, with use being made of forced ventilation. In addition, the volume of such storage should be expanded using biologically active agents and new materials for covering clamps.

To increase the bulk shipments of granulated sugar.

To increase the production of sugar substances made from starch-containing and other types of raw materials. By 1990, to increase the production of starch syrup to 25,000 tons. To organize the production of sugar powders from fruit raw materials.

To implement measures for achieving a considerable increase in the production of honey. To continue the creation of specialized apiculture farms and apiaries on an industrial basis and to devote greater attention to the development of private apiculture.

Production of vegetable oils and margarine products. In 1985, the BSSR Ministry of the Food Industry and enterprises of the Soyuzmargarinprom Association must ensure the production of vegetable oil and margarine products from state raw material resources in the following volumes:

(Thousands of tons)

	1985	1990
Vegetable oil	15.7	22
Margarine products	117.2	120

To improve considerably the quality of the vegetable oil and margarine products.

In the interest of increasing the vegetable oil resources, the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture and the oblast executive committees must master the cultivation of rape during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The production of confectionery items, food concentrates, grape wine, beer and non-alcoholic beverages. The BSSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the BSSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the BSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture and Belkoopsoyuz must ensure:

...the production of confectionery products in 1985 in the amount of 164,800 tons and in 1990 -- not less than 169,500 tons and food concentrates -- 26,800 and 30,000 tons respectively. To intensify the production of products which enjoy high demand among the population, fruit paste candy, flour confectionery products having a high sugar content and also preserves, composts, jams, canned vegetables, dried fruits and mineral water;

...the production in 1985 of grape wine in the amount of 16.1 million decaliters and in 1990 -- 17 million decaliters. To call for the priority development of the production of dry, semi-sweet Chateau wines and also champagne. To increase the production of high quality fruit and berry wines;

...the production of non-alcoholic beverages in 1985 in the amount of 19.5 million decaliters and in 1990 -- 20 million decaliters and beer -- 34.1 and 36.8 million decaliters respectively. To increase considerably the production of high quality non-alcoholic beverages using local raw materials, wild fruits and grasses. To increase the production of common hops and to achieve increased capabilities for the production of malt.

Production of fish products. The BSSR Fishing Administration, the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, the BSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and Belkoopsoyuz must ensure a fish harvest for the republic in 1985 in the amount of 17,100 tons and in 1990 -- 20,800 tons. To raise the productivity of the fish trade in natural water areas. Over the course of the decade, to increase the production of marketable fish at fishing farms by a factor of roughly 3.1, based upon an intensification of pond fish-breeding operations. To ensure the modernization, technical re-equipping and development of the logistical base of fishing enterprises and equipping them with modern means for the efficient operation of water areas.

The republic's ministries and departments must make extensive use, for fish production purposes, of the industrial reservoirs of subordinate enterprises deemed suitable for this purpose. The BSSR Fishing Administration and enterprises of the Belrybpromsbyt Association must ensure the production of 33,300 tons of fish products in 1985 and in 1990 -- 37,200 tons and canned fish products -- 6.75 and not less than 6.8 million standard cans respectively, they must expand the variety of fish products and improve their quality and taste characteristics.

During the decade, to place in operation refrigeration capabilities for 4,000 tons of one-time storage.

Ministries and departments engaged in the production of food goods, must:

...increase the production of food products through the economic and rational utilization of raw material resources. Ensure the production of semi-finished meat products, Siberian meat dumplings, chops, cooked fish and childrens' food products in volumes which will satisfy the population's requirements and increase the use of Category II sub-products for food purposes;

...in the interest of reducing losses in valuable food products and improving the organization of trade, they must expand the production of food goods, especially fruit and vegetable canned goods and mayonnaise in small containers. By 1990, the production of the principal food goods in packaged form must be raised to 70-80 percent of their overall sales volume;

...quick solutions must be found for those problems concerned with satisfying the population's requirements for deficit goods and goods produced from local raw materials (dried and finely ground bread crumbs, fermented bread drink, vinegar, mineral water, biscuit and roll products and others).

Jointly with the BSSR Ministry of Trade and Belkoopsoyuz, a progressive technology for commodity-supply involving the use of packaging equipment should be introduced into operations on a more extensive scale.

Production of products on subsidiary farms. The oblast, municipal and rayon committees of the KPB, oblast and city-rayon executive committees, ministries and departments and the administrative and professional trade union organs must ensure the participation of each industrial enterprise, each organization in the creation (independently or on a cooperative basis) of subsidiary farms, in allocating the necessary tracts of land for these farms and also in supplying them, on a par with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, with equipment, fertilizers and other logistical resources. The construction at the mentioned enterprises and organizations of hothouse farms involving the use of exhaust heat and also livestock farms and storehouses for fruit and vegetable products must be carried out on an extensive scale.

The creation and development of subsidiary farms must be carried out using the overall capital investments and material resources allocated to the respective ministries and departments.

A most important task of the oblast and rayon executive committees, the agricultural organs and the leaders of farms, enterprises and professional trade union organizations is that of creating conditions for ensuring that each family residing in the rural areas is able to have a private plot and to maintain livestock and poultry.

The BSSR Ministry of Trade, Belkoopsoyuz and the BSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry must provide the population with the support required for the operation of the private plots: orchard and garden implements, young plants for the fruit and berry crops, mineral fertilizers, construction materials, light mechanization equipment and other items of equipment.

Belkoopsoyuz must organize the timely purchasing of surplus agricultural products from the population. An expansion must take place in the network of fixed and temporary points for the acceptance and procurement of products, for the slaughtering of the livestock and poultry and for processing the agricultural products.

Improving the trade in food products. The BSSR Ministry of Trade, Belkoopsoyuz, other ministries and departments having a trade network, oblast executive committees and the Minsk Municipal Executive Committee must raise considerably the level of trade services for the population.

Measures must be undertaken to expand and to ensure the proper placement for a network of stores, dining halls and other trade enterprises, to improve their mode of operation in the interest of creating maximum conveniences for the population and to improve the forms for providing services. The network of public catering enterprises providing light types of services must be expanded and the sale of internally produced products must be increased -- semi-finished goods and culinary and confectionery goods through stores and branches. The organization of worker and school nourishment must be improved, the quality and culture of services raised and industrial methods for preparing food must be introduced into operations.

Improvements must be realized in organizing the trade in bread, baked goods and macaroni items, groats and other food products and continuous deliveries of these products to the trade network must be ensured. The sale of products in light packaging and wrapping materials must be increased

The network of kolkhoz markets must be expanded, improvements must be achieved in organizing trade at these markets and their logistical base must be strengthened.

III. Development of the Logistical Base of the Agroindustrial Complex

A most important condition for successful implementation of the food program is accelerated scientific-technical progress, highly efficient utilization of the production potential and strengthening of the logistical base of agriculture and all branches of the agroindustrial complex based upon further development of mechanization and the use of chemical processing in production and extensive land reclamation operations.

All-round mechanization of agricultural production. A priority task of all of the ministries and departments of the republic's agroindustrial complex is that of completing, mainly prior to 1990, the all-round mechanization of the cultivation and harvesting of agricultural crops and also the production processes at animal husbandry and poultry raising farms. The following actions should be taken towards this end:

...the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, inter-farm and other enterprises must be supplied with the machines and mechanisms required for the all-round mechanization of the cultivation and harvesting of agricultural crops;

...machines and equipment declared to be surplus or not being used on the farms must be redistributed;

...tractors, transport equipment and agricultural machines and equipment must not be written off prior to the expiration of the amortization periods for their operation;

...to raise the level of technical operations and the quality of repair work carried out on tractors, transport equipment and agricultural machines and equipment and to ensure observance of the frequency and rules for the technical servicing of such equipment;

...to make more extensive use of technically sound output norms;

...to carry out the conversion of the machine tractor pools on all farms over to cost accounting;

Goskomsel'khoztekhnika for the BSSR must accomplish the following:

...achieve a considerable increase in the repair work volumes carried out on units and assemblies of tractors, grain harvesting and other combines, motor vehicles and complicated machines and equipment. By 1990, to undertake

measures aimed at ensuring that all machines which undergo capital repairs have a post-repair service life of not less than 80 percent of the service life of new machines;

...at subordinate enterprises, to expand considerably the volume of restoration work carried out on worn out parts of tractors, motor vehicles, agricultural and excavating machines and also machines and equipment used in the mechanization of animal husbandry farms;

...in conformity with the lists of defects and the schedules for the repair of machines on the farms, to organize a guaranteed supply of spare parts, units and assemblies for the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises.

The BSSR Gosplan and BSSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika must ensure that agriculture is supplied with the machine-tool, forging-pressing and repair-technological equipment required for properly equipping the workshops and repair enterprises.

Raising the fertility of soils and the effectiveness of fertilizers. During the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans, the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, BSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, BSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management and BSSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika must carry out a complex of measures directed towards raising the fertility of soils and the effectiveness of fertilizer usage at kolkhozes and sovkhozes throughout the republic.

The principal means for solving the problem of raising the fertility of soils and ensuring their rational utilization are as follows:

...annual increase in the production and improvements in the quality of organic fertilizers;

...increases in the sowings of peas, vetch, maple peas, lupine, clover, alfalfa and other pulse crops;

...the observance of a complex of technological requirements and the carrying out of organizational measures concerned with the rational use of reclaimed lands;

...organization of a system for providing agrochemical services for agriculture, aimed at reducing fertilizer losses and raising the effectiveness of their use;

...carrying out hydraulic engineering and agricultural amelioration measures directed towards creating a favorable water and air regime for the soils;

...carrying out a complex of soil improvement and anti-erosion operations which will serve to improve the technological condition of soils and protect them against disaggregation;

...maintaining a favorable reaction and nutritional regime in soils (optimization of soil acidity, humus content and nutrient content).

To ensure the preservation and expansion of agricultural land areas and improvements in intra-farm land management.

On each farm, to organize complete and efficient use of all available resources of organic and other local fertilizers, to increase the extraction of sapropels and to continue the work of finding additional sources for obtaining organic fertilizers.

During the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans, to ensure the application of organic fertilizers at kolkhozes and sovkhozes in a volume of not less than 75 million tons annually and to improve the quality of such fertilizer. To accelerate the construction of dung pits and special sites for the preparation of composts.

To implement measures for creating the logistical base required for the use of chemical processes at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and also at organizations of Sel'khozkhimiya and to ensure the construction of warehouses, technical servicing points for machines, landing and take-off strips and other installations, such that a maximum reduction will be realized in losses in mineral fertilizers and plant protective agents and other chemical products during their transporting, storage and application to the soil.

To raise the responsibility of the agrochemical service for the effective use of mineral fertilizers and other chemical means and for the introduction into production operations of scientific and engineering achievements and leading experience.

The development of land reclamation operations. Over the course of the decade, the BSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management, Glavpoles'yevodstroy and the oblast and rayon executive committees must ensure the placing in operation of 960,000 hectares of drained land and the installation of irrigation systems on an area of 110,000 hectares.

In 1985, to increase the area of drained agricultural land to 2.55 million hectares and in 1990 -- to 2.85 million hectares and irrigated land -- to 215,000 and 270,000 hectares respectively.

The BSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management, the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, the BSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Glavpoles'yevodstroy and the oblast and rayon executive committees must concentrate their principal attention on the carrying out of all-round land reclamation operations, on the agricultural mastering of these lands and on achieving the planned cropping powers for agricultural crops on the drained and irrigated lands.

In the interest of raising the effectiveness of reclaimed lands, measures must be carried out on a priority basis aimed at modernizing the existing drainage and irrigation systems.

In 1985, feed must be produced on reclaimed lands in the amount of 6.6 million tons of feed units and in 1990 -- 7.2 million tons of feed units. In 1985, the gross yields of vegetables from irrigated lands must be raised to 380,000 tons and in 1990 -- to 550,000 tons.

To complete the creation, in the vicinity of large cities and industrial centers, of zones for the guaranteed production of vegetables on reclaimed lands.

When the required conditions are available, to create irrigated feed lands at each livestock complex. To increase the production of high protein perennial grasses on these lands.

For the purpose of producing goods on reclaimed lands, to provide the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with equipment, mineral fertilizers and chemical plant protective agents, in amounts sufficient to cover the requirements.

In the interest of making new lands available for agricultural use, to continue the construction of flood protection installations in the basins of the Pripyat, Goryn and Zapadnyy Bug Rivers and the Denpr-Bug Canal. To carry out land reclamation work in the northern part of the republic at an accelerated tempo.

Development of the production capabilities of the agroindustrial complex. To continue the program aimed at further strengthening the logistical base of the republic's agroindustrial complex. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, to ensure the assimilation of 8.07 billion rubles worth of capital investments in the branches of the agroindustrial complex (including the BSSR Ministry of Trade and Belkoopsoyuz), including in agriculture (for an entire complex of operations -- 7.31 billion rubles.

The oblast and rayon committees of the KPB, the oblast and rayon executive committees, the agricultural ministries and departments and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes must concentrate the capital investments on the more important construction projects, reduce the construction schedules and direct the use of capital investments mainly for raising the fertility of the land, creating a stable feed base for animal husbandry and capabilities for the primary processing of products, for the construction of warehouses and storehouses, for the modernization and expansion of livestock facilities and other installations and also for the social development of the rural areas.

To raise the responsibility of the party, soviet and agricultural organs and also enterprises and farms for the effective use of capital investments and for the timely placing in operation and mastering of capabilities at installations of agriculture, the food industry and other branches of the agroindustrial complex.

Production capabilities should be intensified mainly through the expansion, modernization and technical re-equipping of existing enterprises.

Construction projects of the agroindustrial complex should be considered as being the republic's most important and vital construction projects.

Greater use must be made of the contractual method of construction at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. A complex of measures must be carried out aimed at further developing the production base of agriculture based upon the creation of capabilities for producing sets of light structures of raised plant readiness.

To increase the production of local construction materials. Measures are to be implemented by BSSR Gosstroy for lowering the costs for installations being erected.

To ensure the placing in operation during the decade of meat-poultry factories capable of handling 22.15 million head of meat poultry annually, egg production facilities capable of handling 440,000 laying hens, animal husbandry facilities for large-horned cattle (including complexes) for 825,300 cattle billets, hogs for 694,000 billets, and vegetable and potato storehouses with a capacity for 462,700 tons of one-time storage. To build a breeding-hybrid center in Orshanskiy Rayon for the raising of 18,100 head of hybrid young hog stock annually, having a department for the production of 108,000 tons of special mixed feed and 36,000 tons of regenerated milk annually.

In the branches of the food industry, the capital investments should be directed mainly towards developing the production of meat, dairy, fruit and vegetable and fish products, bread and baked goods, margarine products, sugar, confectionery and macaroni products, flour, graots and also for the construction of storehouses and freezers.

During the decade, to introduce capabilities for the production of meat in the amount of 415 tons per shift, whole milk products -- 1,407 tons per shift, cheese -- 43 tons per shift, dry skim milk and whole milk substitute -- 122.1 tons per shift, granulated sugar -- 2,200 tons from the processing of beets daily, confectionery products -- 25,000 tons annually, vegetable and fruit canned goods -- 50 million standard cans annually.

During the mentioned period, to place in operation freezer capabilities for 28,500 tons of one-time storage.

In addition to the construction of large-scale enterprises for the processing and storage of agricultural products, to create, where it is economically feasible to do so, small enterprises in the vicinity of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and also directly on these farms, making extensive use for this purpose of prefabricated buildings (modules) made from light metal structures.

During the years of the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans, using the resources of consumer cooperation, to place in operation 220,000 square meters of trade store space, public catering enterprises capable of accommodating 20,500 customers, 255,000 square meters of storehouse space, bread baking enterprises capable of producing 357 tons daily and 1,650 multi-purpose receiving-procurement points.

IV. Intensifying the Role Played By Science in Implementing the Food Program

During the 1982-1990 period, the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, the BSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the BSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management, Glavpoles'yevodstroy, the BSSR Academy of Sciences, scientific-research institutes and organizations and the republic's higher educational institutes must implement measures aimed at further developing scientific studies and improving the introduction of scientific achievements into production operations at branches of the agroindustrial complex.

To develop the network of scientific-production associations and to concentrate at these associations the production of high quality and hybrid seed and planting stock for high reproductions and the raising of pedigree livestock for delivery to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

To concentrate efforts on observing the following principal trends in studies carried out within the agroindustrial complex system:

...the development and implementation of measures for raising the fertility of soils and the rational utilization and preservation of land resources, the development and introduction of progressive technologies for employing fertilizers which will ensure a productivity for arable land of up to 50-60 quintals of feed units per hectare and an effectiveness of up to 8-9 feed units for the use of 1 kg of active mineral fertilizer;

...the development and introduction into production operations of complete systems for land reclamation and the development of reclaimed lands, which will make it possible to control completely the water-air, nutritional and thermal regimes of soils, which will guarantee the development of stable agricultural crop yields from reclaimed lands of not less than 80-100 quintals of feed units per hectare and which will also ensure protection of the adjoining territories based upon the rational use of land and water resources;

...the rational use of water resources and their protection against contamination and exhaustion;

...the creation and introduction into production of highly productive varieties and hybrids of cereal grain crops having a cropping power of 60-90 quintals of grain per hectare, pulse crops -- 30-35 and groat crops -- 27-30 quintals per hectare, which will be resistant against lodging and which will possess high nutritional and feed qualities;

...the creation and introduction into production of highly productive varieties of forage crops, potatoes, spinning flax, sugar beets, vegetable, fruit and berry crops, possessing high nutritional and technological qualities;

...the development and introduction into production of effective all-round systems for protecting plants against pests, diseases and weeds, which are dangerous to man, animals and the surrounding environment;

...improving the pedigree and productive qualities of livestock and poultry and improving existing highly productive strains, pedigree groups, lines, hybrids and crosses, which meet the requirements for industrial technologies employed in animal husbandry branches and creating new strains, groups and so forth;

...the development of more improved means and methods for preventing and treating diseases in animals and introducing more effective veterinary-sanitary measures into production operations;

...the development and introduction into production of new methods for the completion, use, repair, servicing and provision of support for the machine-

tractor pool and also equipment for the mechanization and automation of technological processes under conditions involving concentration, specialization and agroindustrial integration;

...the development and implementation of a complex of economically sound measures for raising labor productivity, production profitability, the effectiveness of capital investments, improvements in administration and intensifying production specialization and concentration based upon inter-farm cooperation and agroindustrial integration; the development and introduction of progressive forms for organizing labor and stimulating it in behalf of the final results and solving the socio-economic problems of the rural areas;

...the development and extensive introduction of new technologies for the storage of agricultural products using forced ventilation, artificial cooling and in a controlled gas environment.

V. Improving the Social-Domestic Living Conditions in the Rural Areas

The ministries and departments and party, soviet, administrative and professional trade union organs must consistently implement measures aimed at further raising the level of well-being, culture, medical and domestic services for the rural population.

Greater importance must be attached to the performance of agricultural work and efficient procedures for work and recreation of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers must be introduced in a more active manner.

Fine construction work must be organized at the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises for well organized dwellings with farm buildings, childrens' pre-school institutes, clubs, libraries and other installations of a cultural-domestic nature and enterprises for trade, public catering and for providing domestic services for the population.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan, to build 4.6 million square meters of housing space at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and during the 12th Five-Year Plan -- 5.4 million square meters. Considerable improvements must be realized in the provision of municipal services for the rural population.

The BSSR Gosplan, BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, BSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management, BSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, BSSR Ministry of the Food Industry, BSSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika and the oblast executive committees, based upon the importance of retaining personnel at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and when developing the annual and five-year plans, must find additional funds for the carrying out of non-productive construction at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes through a redistribution of the overall volume of such funds in favor of the rural areas, so as to increase the placing in operation of well organized dwellings and installations of a cultural-domestic nature in the rural areas.

During the 1982-1985 period the BSSR Ministry of Rural Construction must ensure the production and construction of 1,400 industrial dwellings of the

farmstead type, Belmezhkolkhozstroy -- 5,620 and Glavpoles'yevodstroy -- 174 dwellings.

The BSSR Ministry of Rural Construction, Glavpoles'yevodstroy and Belmezhkolkhozstroy must ensure, commencing with 1982, the production of sets of wooden parts for dwellings of the farmstead type having walls made out of lightweight aggregate concrete and local materials.

The BSSR Ministry of Communications and the BSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting must ensure the possibility of retransmitting the first and second all-union programs of Central Television to 98 and 40 percent of the republic's rural population and the programs of Belorussian television -- to 90 percent of the population.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan and using the resources of kolkhoz members, manual and office workers and the rural intelligentsia, the oblast and rayon executive committees, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must ensure the construction of an overall area of 2.07 million square meters of private dwelling space and during the 12th Five-Year Plan -- 2.45 million square meters. Maximum assistance must be furnished to the builders in the form of financial and material resources. The plans call for the construction materials required for this purpose to be provided for in the plans.

Over the course of the decade, to increase the volume of sales of domestic services in the rural areas by a factor of 1.8-2. To raise the quality and culture of services for the population and to expand the acceptance of orders for all of the required types of domestic services directly at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. To expand considerably the construction at kolkhozes and sovkhozes of self-service laundries and all-round receiving points for the carrying out of minor repair work and services. To create specialized enterprises and organizations for improving the operation in the rural areas of the housing fund and installations of a municipal-domestic nature.

To increase the construction of outpatient-polyclinic institutes and pharmacies. To undertake measures aimed at staffing the medical institutes in the rural areas with cadres of specialists. To raise the level and quality of medical services and sanatorium-resort care for sovkhoz and kolkhoz workers.

To continue the work of strengthening the training base for rural schools, bearing in mind the need for converting them over to a single shift work regime in all areas. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, to build general educational schools in the rural areas for 53,100 pupils and during the 12th Five-Year Plan -- for 63,800 pupils and clubs and palaces of culture -- for 41,700 and 83,200 persons respectively. To expand the book trade network in the rural areas by opening up 40 new book stores.

To organize reliable transport communications for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the rayon centers. Over the course of the decade, to build roughly 8,600 kilometers of general use highways in the rural areas, including 2,700 kilometers of intra-farm roads.

To increase the length of the rural motor vehicle routes in a planned manner such that by 1990 all of the central farmsteads of kolkhozes and sovkhozes will be connected to the rayon centers by motor bus lines.

In the interest of ensuring year-round employment for kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, to develop on the farms, where it is feasible to do so, subsidiary production operations and trades and also production cooperation with industrial enterprises.

VI. Raising the Operational Efficiency of Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other Organizations and Enterprises of the Agroindustrial Complex

Within the food program, the plans call for large scale measures for further developing agriculture and its associated branches. The plans call for the resources required for carrying out these measures.

During the decade the fixed productive capital in agriculture and in the food branches of industry will increase by 70 percent, the power engineering capabilities at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes will increase by 67 percent and mineral fertilizer deliveries to the rural areas -- by a factor of 1.2. Under these conditions, a most important task is that of decisively raising the efficiency of agricultural production and all branches of the agroindustrial complex.

The center of gravity is now shifting over to the return from capital investments, to growth in agricultural productivity and to strengthening and improving agriculture's relationships with other branches of the agro-industrial complex.

The oblast and rayon committees of the KPB, the oblast and rayon executive committees, ministries and departments, administrative organs and the leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises and organizations must bring about a sharp change towards the use of intensive methods in farm management and towards the improved use of land, production capabilities, labor, material and financial resources and all available reserves and opportunities for increasing the production of food products.

To launch a persistent campaign aimed at raising labor productivity, achieving economies and thrift, lowering output production costs and eliminating incidents of mismanagement and waste.

Over the course of the decade, to raise labor productivity at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes by a factor of roughly 1.7. To increase the production of agricultural products per hectare of land area by not less than 40 percent.

To implement measures for improving the economic working conditions of all of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. To increase the role played by cost accounting principles in achieving stable farm profitability as the basis for expanded reproduction. To utilize on a more extensive scale, in planning practice and in farm accounting procedures, an economic evaluation of the land, water, material and labor resources.

To devote special attention to improving the economic activities of backward kolkhozes and sovkhozes. To furnish them with maximum assistance in strengthening their economies, such that they will be able to achieve stable and high rates of production in the near future. At each unprofitable and

low profitability kolkhoz or sovkhoz, to implement specific measures aimed at raising the level of farming and animal husbandry management and increasing the cropping power of the agricultural crops and the productivity of the livestock and poultry. To strengthen the logistical base of farms which are inadequately equipped with fixed and working capital. To display special concern for those kolkhozes and sovkhozes which lack adequate manpower, by providing them with the resources required for constructing dwellings and other installations of a cultural-domestic nature. To supply these farms first of all with highly productive equipment in the interest of raising the level of mechanization and automation of the production processes. An important element of the work associated with ensuring growth in the efficiency of agricultural production is that of strengthening backward farms and raising their profitability.

To achieve a considerable reduction in the expenditure of material resources per unit of agricultural output and also in all types of losses. By 1990, to lower feed consumption per unit of animal husbandry product by 17-20 percent compared to 1980, by improving the protein balance in the feed and ensuring its rational use.

To implement measures for introduction of an efficient system for fertilizer usage. During the current decade, to increase the return from mineral fertilizers and other chemical means employed in agriculture by 12-15 percent.

To achieve an economy in the use of fuel and lubricating materials of not less than 5 percent in the carrying out of mechanized and transport operations. By 1990, to increase the daily productivity of tractors, harvesting machines and transport equipment by roughly 20 percent.

In branches of the food industry and based upon the introduction of highly productive technological equipment, to introduce measures for the all-round processing of agricultural raw materials and reducing losses in these materials.

To strengthen all sectors of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production through the assignment of well trained leaders, specialists and workers in the mass professions, to achieve further improvements in their skills and to reduce personnel turnover. Special attention must be given to improving the structure for workers in the middle echelon, such that in future years the branches, departments, production sectors, brigades and farms will be headed as a rule by individuals possessing specialized training. The personnel should be developed in a spirit of business-like efficiency, high principles and intolerance of shortcomings and their operational initiative should be developed in every possible way.

The latest achievements of scientific-technical progress and scientific organization of labor should be introduced in a more active manner and considerable improvements must be achieved in the effectiveness of the system of material and moral incentives for the workers.

In the field of planning and administration. To ensure the conversion over to planning the work of the agroindustrial complex and administering it as a

single entity at all levels. To achieve balanced development for and close interaction among all of its branches.

To simplify the organizational structure for administering the agroindustrial complex, to eliminate excessive and duplicate elements, to reduce considerably the size of the administrative apparatus and to raise the responsibility of each element of the agroindustrial complex for increasing the production volumes, improving the quality of the food goods and the raw materials for industry and for organizing a continuous and reliable supply of all types of food goods for the population.

To develop to the maximum possible degree economic initiative and socialist enterprise by the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and all other enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex and to encourage the collectives to increase their production of goods and to achieve economies in the use of material resources. To direct their work towards achieving high final results. To eliminate petty guardianship over the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

To implement measures for introducing into agricultural production the normative method for planning capital investments and expenditures of the principal material resources. To employ measures to achieve the required profitability for agricultural output and particularly by lowering production costs and raising labor productivity.

In the area of material stimulation of production. The principal form for stimulating the collectives of enterprises and organizations and the leaders and specialists of all elements of the agroindustrial complex must be that of issuing incentives for high final operational results.

To employ on a more extensive scale, at those organizations and enterprises which provide services for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, incentives for increases in the production of agricultural products. At the processing enterprises of agroindustrial associations, to create a material incentive fund for the workers of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations, for use in connection with increases in the volumes of agricultural products delivered by them to the processing industry and for improvements in the quality of these products.

To raise the payments in kind amounts for work performed by kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers and particularly in the case of grain, fruit and vegetable products and feed.

The BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, the BSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the BSSR Ministry of Procurements, BSSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, BSSR State Committee for Labor and Belsovprof must develop and implement in the branches of the agroindustrial complex, where it is valid to do so, measures for the extensive introduction of methods for organizing and stimulating labor which will ensure a close association between the wages of the workers and the final results of the agricultural year. To disseminate the experience accumulated in use of the brigade contract method and also the work of teams which operated according to the job contract plus bonus wage system. In the process, to implement measures aimed at further raising the material

interest of workers in the mass professions and farm leaders and specialists in achieving high indicators for their agricultural production

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The food problem, from both an economic and political standpoint, is the central problem of the current decade. A guarantee for its successful solution is that of fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the annual plans and the plans for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The implementation of the tasks of the food program is considered to be a national endeavor and the primary obligation of party, soviet and administrative organs, professional trade union and komsomol organizations, kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, other enterprises of the agroindustrial complex and each soviet individual.

Tasks By Oblasts for the Production of the Principal Types of Farming and Animal Husbandry Products At All Types of Farms

(Thousands of Tons)

	Grain				Potatoes			
Oblast	1981-1985 (Annual average)	Incl. 1985	1986-1990 (Annual average)	Incl. 1990	1981-1985 (Annual average)	Incl. 1985	1986-1990 (Annual average)	Incl. 1990
Brest	1090-1125	1127	1150-1210	1210	1990-2150	2070	1990-2150	2070
Vitebsk	1365-1420	1402	1440-1520	1520	1520-1630	1575	1520-1630	1575
Gomel	1180-1235	1218	1250-1300	1310	2280-2470	2375	2280-2470	2375
Grodno	1215-1265	1242	1270-1335	1330	1770-1910	1840	1770-1910	1840
Minsk	1650-1715	1688	1730-1815	1810	2960-3200	3080	2960-3200	3080
Mogilev	1300-1340	1323	1360-1420	1420	1980-2140	2060	1980-2140	2060
Total for BSSR	7800-8100	8000	8200-8600	8600	12500-13500	13000	12500-13500	13000

(Thousands of Tons)

	Vegetables				Sugar Beets (Industrial)			
Oblast	1981-1985 (Annual average)	Incl. 1985	1986-1990 (Annual average)	Incl. 1990	1981-1985 (Annual average)	Incl. 1985	1986-1990 (Annual average)	Incl. 1990
Brest	114	116	119	122	534	540	540	540
Vitebsk	115	116	118	119	-	-	-	-
Gomel	164	166	169	172	-	-	-	-
Grodno	88	89	92	94	442	460	460	460
Minsk	237	238	241	244	415	425	425	425
Mogilev	122	125	127	129	-	-	-	-
Total for BSSR	840	850	866	880	1391	1425	1425	1425

(Thousands of tons)

Oblast	Fruit and Berries				Meat in Dressed Weight			
	1981-1985 (Annual average)	Incl. 1985	1986-1990 (Annual average)	Incl. 1990	1981-1985 (Annual average)	Incl. 1985	1986-1990 (Annual average)	Incl. 1990
Brest	82	90	98	107	160	169	175-190	195
Vitebsk	62	65	74	89	155	161	170-185	190
Gomel	114	126	136	152	170	180	190-210	220
Grodno	52	60	62	63	160	168	175-190	195
Minsk	100	106	119	133	215	229	235-260	265
Mogilev	90	93	106	126	140	143	155-165	170
Total for BSSR	500	540	595	670	1000	1050	1100-1200	1235

Oblast	Milk (thousands of tons)				Eggs (millions of units)			
	1981-1985 (Annual average)	Incl. 1985	1986-1990 (Annual average)	Incl. 1990	1981-1985 (Annual average	Incl. 1985	1986-1990 (Annual average)	Incl. 1990
Brest	1025-1055	1063	1090-1100	1135	448	458	472	472
Vitebsk	1085-1115	1144	1150-1170	1200	472	479	487	486
Gomel	1180-1220	1232	1255-1275	1310	512	520	532	532
Minsk	1410-1450	1471	1500-1510	1560	851	855	860	858
Mogilev	895-925	945	945-975	995	423	428	452	451
Total for BSSR	6500-6700	6800	6900-7000	7200	3106	3150	3215	3210

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Minsk KOMMUNIST BELORUSSII in Russian No 12, Dec 82 pp 79-86

/Article by A. Kalnyn'sh, corresponding member of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences: "The Rayon Agro-Industrial Complex"/

[Excerpt] Even the first steps in the work of the Talsinskiy RAPO [Rayon Agro-industrial Association/ has convinced us that the new form of organization of production and administration meets the basic requirements placed on agriculture in the modern stage--to obtain as much agricultural output as possible with reduced expenditures. Thus, for example, in 1980 the farms of the rayon, with an average republic level of quality of the land and obtaining the same quantity of material and technical means per unit of area, produced from every 100 hectares of agricultural land 144 quintals of meat and 595 quintals of milk, considerably more than the average for the republic. They also obtained more gross output per 100 hectares of agricultural land than other rayons did--52,600 rubles. Other indicators also rose.

On the basis of experience that has been accumulated in the republic, a large amount of work has been done to create rayon agro-industrial associations. As a rule they include kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state and interfarm agricultural enterprises and organizations of rayons, rayon associations of Latvgoskomsel'khoztekhnika and Latvsel'khozkhimiya, mobile mechanized columns for water management construction, specialized mobile columns of the Latspetseel'montazh trust, interkolkhoze construction organizations and so forth. In doing this we have proceeded from the fact that the conditions for agricultural production objectively demand the creation mainly of associations of a territorial-branch type, since the amount of land area (territory) and the degree of its utilization control the volume of production of commercial crop-growing products and feeds, and the sizes of modern animal husbandry complexes depend on the latter (especially less transportable products--hay, silage, haylage and root crops). Therefore we carry out specialization on the basis of interfarm cooperation as much as possible among neighboring agricultural enterprises so that expenditures on the transportation of seeds, feeds, livestock and manure are minimal. This approach makes it possible to organize the work of the agricultural service enterprises more conveniently as well.

Rayon agro-industrial associations make it possible to introduce industrial methods into production more expediently and to utilize the advantages of scientific and technical progress better. All questions here are resolved comprehensively, in organic interconnection among all the branches. At the same time one provides for deep specialization among members of the association and gradually creates new production facilities of optimal sizes with progressive technology--for fattening large horned cattle and hogs,, raising calves, growing seeds of grain crops, perennial grasses and potatoes, providing various service productions, and so forth. Additionally, the performance of specialized functions (production of seeds, fattening of livestock and so forth), as a rule, is entrusted to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes where specialization has already been carried out previously. New interfarm enterprises aren not created unless there is a special need for them.

In the RAPO it has become possible to organize more efficiently the production of one kind of product or another on the basis of deep specialization. For further development of the production of each kind of product (meat, milk and so forth) there is a specialized service which functions as a structural subdivision of the association apparatus. These services also have jurisdiction over specialized enterprises and organizations of interfarm and rayon-wide significance (fruit and vegetable factory-shops, enterprises for artificial insemination of animals, large complexes for producing pork and so forth). There is no longer a need to organize special branch (product) associations or trusts with their selected staff, for example, for raising and fattening hogs, fattening young large horned cattle, and so forth, since the RAPO selects a general council, a board, a chairman and a deputy chairman of the association. After the formation of the RAPO our existing branch associations were organically merged into rayon agro-industrial associations as corresponding specialized interfarm enterprises and are under the jurisdiction of the corresponding services of the staff of the board.

The RAPO includes technologically interconnected specialized agricultural, industrial and other enterprises (subdivisions) with their particular territorial comprehensiveness, which provides for a more complete reproduction process (production, processing, product sales, production and technical servicing and so forth), that is, as a rule, following the principle of the closed cycle. Rayon associations have made it possible to establish closer organizational, production-management and economic ties with enterprises and organizations of the sphere of production agricultural service and enterprises that process agricultural products. The production and management of the service and processing enterprises and organizations have been included in the activity of the RAPO in the following areas:

joint planning of the volume, quality and time periods for services and work offered to agricultural enterprises that are members of the association;

further development of the sphere of service for agricultural enterprises that are members of the association in the area of the formation of a unified system of agricultural service on the basis of existing specialized service subdivisions (rayon associations of Sel'khoztekhnika, Sel'khozkhimiya and others) and services existing on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes so that, with the help of economically substantiated concentration and cooperation with

investments and other resources of all members of the association, to make production services less expensive, less capital-intensive and less labor-intensive. To accomplish this long-range comprehensive program schemes are being developed for each kind of production service, and they reflect both the sequence, stages, creation and expansion of the material and technical base and the sources of financing this program;

as it is economically necessary, the creation of efficient organizational and management formations for joint performances of individual services by all members and partners of the association so as to utilize more effectively under an intercoordinated plan all existing resources of labor force and narrowly specialized, complicated and expensive technical equipment;

the development of integration ties with enterprises that process agricultural products.

Practice has shown that it is expedient to retain the differentiated approach when enlisting individual enterprises that process various agricultural products into the work of the RAPO. The association should have closer integration with starch and alcohol-starch plants, fruit and vegetable combines, and flax processing plants. In individual cases it is generally not useful for particular enterprises to be transferred to the complete jurisdiction of the RAPO if the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the given association can provide for processing most of the necessary raw material. Then the corresponding republic management formations retain the functions of leadership of the introduction at these enterprises of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and progressive technology as well as the solutions to other general problems in the development of the production of products. Naturally, integration ties with meat combines and dairies will not be as close. But here too it is important to resolve efficiently problems of delivering raw material, fully utilizing wastes, improving the quality of products that are delivered, and so forth.

It should be noted that cooperation within the framework of the RAPO is advantageous to all of its participants. This is quite clear, say, from the work experience of the Rezeknenskiy Rayon agro-industrial association. Considering the possibilities of increasing grain production, it devoted attention to the fact that half of the expenditures go for post-combine processing of it. These expenditures have reached 13 rubles per ton. At the same time, at the local grain products combine, where the material and technical base was better developed, the processing of a ton of grain cost only 4.6 rubles. Therefore when the enterprise became part of the RAPO it was decided to construct additional capacities at the combine and to process all grain from the combines there, except for seed grain. Funds were allotted for reconstruction. This required considerably less than was necessary to organize the processing of grain on the farms themselves. Thus the partners, when they reached an agreement, found a solution that was advantageous for both parties. As a result of this the RAPO saves hundreds of thousands of rubles annually.

Within the framework of territorial regions one arranges not only stable production ties, but also a certain social and administrative community (social regional infrastructure, party and soviet leadership and so forth).

Within rayon associations one can more expediently, justifiably and economcally resolve issues related to the social development of rural areas and the creation of well-arranged modern rural population points on the basis of existing small cities and rural villages. As a rule, the RAPO councils develop and approve long-range programs for the social-cultural-domestic development and a plan for the long-range building up of population points. Questions of the development of the nonproduction sphere within the associations are resolved mainly in particular intrarayon regions whose centers are earmarked as future populated areas. The associations have joined well into the structure of party and soviet agencies that solve an entire complex of interconnected production, economic and social problems according to a unified plan.

Still this does not mean that all processes of the production of agricultural products, their processing and service are concentrated and completed within the rayon regions. Further specialization and concentration of the production of individual kinds of products and more extensive introduction of industrial methods show that, in addition to rayon agro-industrial associations, it is expedient to create specialized production or scientific production republic, oblast, and regional branch associations. Thus our republic has created and is creating specialized production associations for producing poultry meat, raising animals, producing eggs and so forth. These associations, with the rights of directly integrated members, include narrowly specialized farms (poultry farms, animal raising farms and other specialized farms) which either do not engage or engage little in the production of the main agricultural products--milk, meat, potatoes, flax and sugar beets.

Agricultural enterprises that only partially engage in the production of eggs, broilers, furs, and so forth and whose profiles are of the main branches (milk production, fattening large horned cattle and hogs, raising sugar beets, potatoes and flax) are included in specialized republic assocations only for their joint, cooperative activity, that is, as functional or associate members. Then they remain directly integrated members of the corresponding rayon agro-industrial assocations. The rayon agro-industrial associations are responsible for the development of the main agricultural branches in them. Enterprises included in rayon agro-industrial associations are under the jurisdiction of specialized republic associations only in the sphere of the activity of the specialized branches whose development is coordinated on the republic level.

At the same time one should say that at the lowest level--intrarayon region--it is economically expedient for several neighboring farms (three-five) to cooperate and be integrated in solving a number of production and social problems, as is the case here. Here it is also necessary to take full advantage of the possibilities of interfarm cooperation and specialization by creating and operating joint feed shops, warehouses, storehouses, detachments for specialized technical equipment, and so forth. In these centers of intra-rayon regions it is extremely important to create branches of agricultural service organizations--interkolkhoze construction organizations, agricultural equipment organizations and agricultural chemistry organizations, and mobile mechanized columns for land reclamation with permanent personnel who live in the intrarayon regional center or on the territory of the farms that are being served. Additionally, neighboring farms can cooperate in the construction of

villages with modern housing and cultural-domestic conditions. True, one should keep in mind that sometimes (with the development, for example, of hog raising, and in a number of cases with fattening large horned cattle and producing seeds of perennial grases) it is impossible to provide for an optimal level of concentration of production, including on individual facilities for cultural and domestic purposes.

In turn, on the rayon scale it is frequently impossible to reach an optimal level of concentration. Thus it is not expedient to create modern meat and dairy combines in each rayon, especially those for producing preserved products, repair shops for specialized technical equipment, enterprises for producing construction elements and so forth. Therefore, in order to solve these problems, territorial and branch approaches can be combined on the republic (oblast) level and these measures can be carried out with minimum resources and expenditures.

Rayon agro-industrial associations are associations of the state cooperative type which include enterprises and organizations, regardless of the form of property on which they are based. Questions of concentration and specialization of production that pertain to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are resolved here under a general policy, without taking into account the departments to which the farms belong. Thus, within the framework of the association there is a closer merging of the two forms of property and they penetrate one another and are mutually enriched on a new qualitative level.

The work practice of the RAPO has confirmed the expedience of creating unified agencies for agricultural administration. Here the division of the management of agriculture among various departments leads to economically unjustified duplication of service production (agricultural service) within a single rayon and can impair the efficiency of production and economic ties. Even though at the present time the system of administration of kolkhozes is brought about by their economic nature which is related to collective property and is regulated by the model kolkhoz statute, and the state farms are national property and are regulated by the ensuing legal norms, nonetheless in the process of economic cooperation and merging of the two forms of property there arise objective prerequisites for a unity of administration.

Bringing the various forms of socialist property together within the RAPO and gradually subordinating departmental interests to more global interests of producing the final product are closely related to further improvement of the principles of administration of these formations. They effectively take advantage of the principles of democratic centralism--centralized management in combination with economic independence, initiative, economic motivation and advantage. Decisions regarding these issues are discussed and adopted jointly on a democratic basis.

Rayon agro-industrial associations and their joint administrative agencies--councils and boards--are created democratically. At the present time on the kolkhozes and other cooperative organizations the representatives to the higher administrative agency of the rayon associations--the councils--are elected, and on the sovkhozes and other state enterprises they are appointed. A working staff is created under the board of the association and has the

following services: branch (production and processing of crop growing products, production and processing of animal husbandry products and so forth), production-functional (for mechanization and industrialization of production, capital construction and operation of buildings and structures, and so forth) and functional (dispatcher, planning-economic and financial, legal and personnel, and so forth). The chairmen of the councils of the associations are at the same time the first deputy chairmen of the rayon soviets of people's deputies. The functions that were formerly the responsibility of the agricultural administrations of the rayispolkoms and have now been abolished here were transferred to the councils and boards of the RAPO. All these agencies have broader administrative, production, organizational and economic rights than did the previous agricultural administrations of the rayispolkoms.

The councils and boards include both representatives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises as well as representatives of organizations that serve agriculture. This contributes to integration of various organizations and enterprises and to their enlistment in the solution of common problems. Thus there is further development of democratic principles of administration and the creation on the rayon level of a new type of joint administrative agencies.

While preserving the independence of the main autonomously financed production units--the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interstate specialized enterprises that are part of the RAPO, the association has a number of new economic and administrative functions--the right to centralize and spend a certain part of the funds for financing construction of facilities of optimal sizes for interfarm purposes, for which an individual enterprise that is a member of the association does not have enough funds; the establishment of calculated prices for products of interfarm exchange and calculated rates for mutual services; the development and implementation of more effective measures in order to equalize the objective economic conditions for management; the creation and development of specialized productions and enterprises of the association, and so forth.

Moreover, we are striving to develop within the framework of the RAPO the plans for production, financing, material and technical support and capital investments for individual agricultural service formations for rayon purposes (Sel'khoztekhnika, the organization of land reclamation and water management, Sel'khozkhimiya, interkolkhoz construction organizations and so forth). We think that at the republic level it is expedient to plan the distribution of technical equipment (tractors, trucks, excavators and cranes) and other resources among individual RAPO's and not among the Ministry of Agriculture, Sel'khozkhimiya, Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the Ministry of Water Management, the Ministry of Kolkhoz Construction and other service departments (with the exception of agricultural service facilities for republic and interrayon purposes that are under the direct jurisdiction of the corresponding republic management formations). Councils and boards of the RAPO should plan and manage economic activity of agricultural service organizations, similarly to the way this is done with respect to kolkhozes and sovkhozes under rayon jurisdiction and also interfarm enterprises of the association.

Rayon associations are responsible for the development of agricultural production not only in the public sector, but also on private subsidiary farms of the population. This is quite correct since increasing the production of agricultural products on private subsdidiary farms of the population is related in the closest way to public production on the farms of the association.

Working according to a unified plan, the RAPO resolves an entire complex of interrelated production, economic and social problems of the rayon's agro-industrial complex.

There is no doubt that at the present time the potential possibilities of the RAPO are far from exhausted. Further development and improvement of the work of the association will depend on solving these problems at higher levels of the administration of the APK. Thus, for example, although service enterprises are members of the RAPO, the development of closer production-economic and organizational ties with service and processing enterprises and organizations is still frequently impeded by departmental barriers and departmental separation which remain at the higher levels (oblast, republic and so forth) of administration. Their economic interests are not always directed toward increasing the volume and improving the quality of the final output or making it less expensive.

Of course, agro-industrial associations that have already been created and new ones that are being planned are called upon to coordinate all of these issues at the rayon level. But a radical solution to this problem involves the determination of the most efficient paths of development of the republic and union agro-industrial complex as a whole and the creation of the corresponding economic mechanism for functioning and a system for organizational and management formation. This problem should be solved gradually, in stages.

Like other republics, we have already created a commission of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR which is working on problems of the agro-industrial complex. It consists of representatives of ministries and departments that have close production-technological and management-economic ties for producing, processing and selling food and agricultural raw material for industry. The commission includes, first of all, ministries and departments that provide for the production of agricultural and fish products; second, that provide production and technical service for the main spheres of the republic APK; and, third, that provide for processing and sales of agricultural and fish products. The creation of such an administrative agency is an important measure which increases the effectiveness of the development of the agro-industrial complex.

Recently the USSR Council of Ministers approved standard provisions concerning the rayon agro-industrial association and standard provisions concerning the oblast, kray and republic (ASSR) agro-industrial association. In keeping with these fundamental documents, naturally, there will be a deepening of the economic mechanism for the functioning of the republic, and also the oblast and rayon agro-industrial complexes. The new forms of administration of the agro-industrial complex that have been created (rayon, oblast, republic and country)

will have more effective organizational and management functions and rights to influence economically the organizations under its jurisdiction in order to provide for total, proportional and efficient development of the agro-industrial complex.

The standard provisions concerning the rayon agro-industrial association and the standard provisions concerning the oblast, kray and republic (ASSR) agro-industrial association show that we have taken the correct path by conducting this experiment in our republic. Rayon agro-industrial associations make it possible to utilize more fully the production-economic potential and resources that have been created, to increase production volumes and to improve the quality of agricultural products. All this will contribute to carrying out the immense political, economic and social task set by the party--successful implementation of the country's Food Program.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

RAPO COUNCIL MEMBER DESCRIBES ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 8, Feb 83 p 12

[Article by M. S. Antonenko, kolkhoz chairman: "RAPO: Independence Plus Responsibility"]

[Excerpt] Mikhail Stepanovich Antonenko, a member of the soviet (council) of the Kolyvanskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association [RAPO] in Novosibirsk Oblast, and chairman of the "Put k Kommunizmu" Kolkhoz discusses the pressing daily problems in the relations of all the enterprises and organizations in the RAPO.

In my opinion one of the most important and urgent problems in the work of RAPO councils is the establishment of normal relations between kolkhozes and sovkhozes with the organizations and enterprises servicing them. The goals and tasks of all partners in the rayon agroindustrial complex should be subordinated to the final results -- the production of more agricultural products at less cost and their delivery to consumers in better condition.

We all agree that agricultural production should not be viewed in isolation from the systems for servicing it. However, does this occur in practice? When one thinks over the essentials of activities at raysel'khoztekhnikas, raysel'khozkhimiyas, and procurement and processing enterprises, one is automatically drawn to the conclusion that they were not created to render assistance to farms, but, on the contrary, kolkhozes and sovkhozes were created in order provide them with work as their discretion. How else does one explain the present divergence of interests? For example, a tractor or combine needs routine repairs. The raysel'khoztekhnika does this or, more accurately, it fills out major repair completion forms. It is impossible to reproach it. As you know, the superior organizations make up plans for major repairs. The plan must be fulfilled and it is fulfilled in this manner.

Two years ago our kolkhoz converted to direct ties with the milk processing plant. This is a progressive method, making it possible to ensure high quality in the milk delivered. Last year 80 percent of our deliberies were top grade, and we could have done better. The problem is, however, that the milk plant is irregular in dispatching milk trucks. It essentially has no interest in improving milk quality directly on the farms. With the arrival of spring the

kolkhoz had to make decisions about disbanding milking herds in order to have ice for cooling milk at the necessary sites. It would seem that the milk plant would not be indifferent about how these transportation connections are organized. However, its managers have, as we say, the wind at their back, and state that it is not their concern. It turns out that they are not procurers in the full sense of the word, but simply receivers.

Raysel'khozkhimiya, our partner in the agroindustrial association, is young with regard to its length of production service. There is no doubt as to the necessity of such a unit. By no means does every farm have the resources to promptly apply fertilizers and treat the crops against harmful plants and weeds. These agronomic measures involve huge work volumes. Farms should simply be happy if they are shifted to the shoulders of a newly created organization. However, once again everything depends upon the desire to reach a common goal and upon mutual interests.

I recall this instance. Late one evening a raysel'khozkhimiya truck delivered mineral fertilizers to our farm. It rained all night and the vehicle stood open. After such atmospheric treatment, the fertilizer's quality had, of course, deteriorated considerably. It could have no substantial influence upon yields. But for raysel'khozkhimiya it was work completed and also plan fulfillment. Who is morally and materially responsible for the productivity of our farm land? It turns out to be only the farm collective. It, the sole responsible party, must pay for all the mistakes in the work of service organizations.

We members of the RAPO soviet must eliminate faults in the existing relationships between all elements of the agroindustrial complex within the boundaries of the administrative rayon. It would be incorrect to assume that all these shortcomings would disappear with the association's creation. No, we face extensive, and I want to state it directly, difficult work. Since RAPO enterprises and organizations retain their departmental allegiances it is very important that departmental barriers not be created around the common concern, and that they be torn down where they have arisen in recent years. We should see that our RAPO partners look upon agricultural production with farmers' eyes.

I want to touch upon another planning problem. The Standard Charter for rayon agroindustrial associations requires that upon the basis of state plans for agricultural product procurement which have been compiled in the established procedure, the RAPO, with the parcipipation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, develop draft targets and after their ratification by rayon soviets of people's deputies, give them to every farm.

I will repeat the essentials of the established procedure. On the basis of targets for agricultural product sales, kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves determine the production volumes ensuring the strict fulfillment of the state procurement plan. However, to be frank, there are often infringements upon the independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in this regard. Sometimes we are dictated to from above as to how much to plant, when to begin field work, and what feeds to give to livestock.

The May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum once again discussed the practice of petty tutelage over farms. It was correct to do this. The agroindustrial

ssociation working conditions should give specialists at farms and other RAPO enterprises and organizations the possibility of broad creative initiatives in the solution of production tasks. However, this requires that independence be enforced by responsibility for final results.

In my opinion it is essential to improve the planning of livestock procurements for interfarm feeding enterprises. We deliver male calves to the Vorob'yevskiy interfarm combine for feeding. The weight gain obtained there is later distributed to farms delivering the cattle. Wouldn't it be better to directly give such specialized enterprises livestock sales plans and thus simplify accounts with participants in the cooperative operation?

The RAPO Standard Charter provides that plans for capital investments, limits on contract work, plans for material-technical supply and financial-economic indicators be given to farms simultaneously with plans for the sale of agricultural products to the state. One can only be happy over this procedure. However, it must be admitted that when developing production-financial plans for the coming year managers and specialists usually do not know the amount of fertilizers, farm machinery, and other material supplies they will receive. Naturally, this hinders the substantiation of production activity indicators outlined in the production and financial plan.

Raion agroindustrial associations are given extensive rights. It is now only necessary that we -- members of the RAPO soviet -- see that these rights are fully exercised in our daily practical work. To paraphrase a well known saying, I would like to say that one should count on the rights, but hope not to make mistakes. Plan fulfillment will depend to a great extent upon how production is organized directly on the farm.

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OPERATIONS, PROBLEMS, DEVELOPMENT OF RAPO SYSTEM

Moscow PLANOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 2, Feb 83 pp 45-52

[Article by V. Prosin, main administration chief, USSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Rayon Agroindustrial Associations: Experience, Problems"]

[Text] The agroindustrial complex and its main component, agriculture, have the basic role in the implementation of the nation's Food Program. After the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, this sector attained higher levels of intensification, specialization, and concentration in production and material-technical supply, permitting it in the ensuing period to increase the production and consumption of the basic types of agricultural products and by-products.

The specialization, cooperation, and agroindustrial integration under way in agriculture have brought changes in its organization and management. Together with evolving territorial organs, in recent years there have developed sector organs of agricultural management, playing a significant role in the realization of a unified technical policy for livestock breeding, seed raising, and other sectors. However, in a number of republics some sovkhozes were, as specialized farms, unjustifiably removed from the jurisdiction of territorial organs, although the majority of them were mixed farming operations, just as those remaining under the jurisdiction of rayon and oblast agricultural administrations. In this case the administration's specialization has determined the specialization of agricultural production.

As a result, agricultural administration has become cumbersome and multilevel, dispersed among departments and organizations. There has also been somewhat of an increase in the number of personnel in the administration apparatus and in its maintenance costs.

One should note that the tasks and functions of administrative organs at all levels were not precisely enough defined. There is often a tendency towards excessive and unjustified centralization in the solution to many economic and organizational problems, restricting the initiative and operational flexibility of local organ workers. Concurrently, agricultural administration organs are frequently overloaded with problems of a tactical nature to the detriment of long term problems.

There are also shortcomings in the administrative organization of sectors servicing agriculture and processing its products. Their activities are often dominated by departmental interests, and there is a lack of economic incentives and material responsibility for final results.

The organization of modern agricultural production is a comprehensive complex of relations between agricultural, supply, machinery building, repair, construction, transportation, procurement and processing organizations. The successful development of agricultural production and the population's supply of food products depends to a great extent upon their mutually linked activities. However, departmental and organizational segmentation in the work of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises and organizations servicing agriculture and processing its products, and of their administrative organs at all levels often leads to divergence of interests in the solution of common production tasks.

Therefore, the economic and social development of the entire agroindustrial complex is quite often delayed, and one observes lack of balance in the growth of AIC [Agroindustrial complex] enterprises and organizations, nonequivalent intersectorial exchange, dissipation and irrational use of material, financial, and labor resources. The negative consequences of departmentalism and fragmentation in the administration of agricultural and agro-service enterprises and organizations are especially manifested at the rayon and oblast levels, which, naturally, has an effect upon the efficiency of agricultural production in other AIC sectors.

In view of the growing importance of intensive factors in agricultural development and of the fact that output increasingly depends upon other agroindustrial complex sectors, it has become noticeably necessary to improve coordination in the work of all AIC organizations and enterprises, and to increase their incentives in and responsibility for end results.

Great importance is now placed upon improving the administration of agriculture and other sectors in the agroindustrial complex upon the basis of increased economic independence of kolkhozes and other enterprises and organizations included in associations.

Our nation has already acquired experience in the work of individual rayon agroindustrial associations (RAPOs). The first one was set up in 1974 in Abashskiy Rayon in the Georgian SSR. It included kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and enterprises and organizations servicing agriculture: construction, land improvement, transportation, equipment repair, agricultural product procurement and processing, and others.

All enterprises and organizations in the associations retain their legal and economic independence. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes located in the rayon are completely subordinate to the association, while agricultural service and procurement enterprises and organizations have a dual subordination: to their superior organizations with regard to plan-financial-economic activities, and to the RAPO with regard to the fulfillment of various types of work and services for the farms.

Subsequently, similar associations were created in Vil'yandiskiy and Pyarnuskiy Rayons in the Estonian SSR, Talsinskiy and Valmerskiy Rayons in the Latvian SSR, Makharadzevskiy and a number of other rayons in the Georgian SSR, and in all rayons in Sumskaya Oblast.

These associations' basic task is the direction and coordination of all enterprises and organizations making up the rayon's agroindustrial complex, and, upon this basis, ensuring the fulfillment of state plans by all kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises, and organizations in the association.

At the time of their creation RAPOs were given the following rights: to examine and adjust plans for the state procurement of agricultural products and other plan indicators of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in accordance with indicators established for the entire association; to examine draft plans for the current and long term growth of enterprises and organizations receiving and processing agricultural products, as well as performing specialized work and services for farms; to make their comments and suggestions and to report them to the appropriate superior sector organs; to discuss any problems in the joint activities of enterprises and organizations in the association, and to make the necessary decisions.

In order to implement measures of a production and socio-economic nature, and well as to equalize economic conditions of operation in the rayon association, upon the decision of the soviet, centralized funds are set up using money from sovkhoz funds, kolkhoz net income, and some of the above-plan profits of enterprises and organizations servicing agriculture and processing its products.

The creation of a unified rayon administrative organ having economic-managerial functions with regard to farms directly subordinate to it, and having the right to coordinate the activities of enterprises and organizations servicing agriculture has helped improve administrative operationality and overcome departmental barriers. The granting of the association's administrative apparatus broader rights and obligations than those of rayon agricultural administrations has increased its organizational role and responsibility for the condition and further development of agriculture and the rayon's entire agroindustrial complex.

The results of RAPOs' activities indicate the efficiency of this form of administration organization. The work results of the Makharadzevskiy Agroindustrial Association in the Georgian SSR, created in 1978, are graphic in this regard. It includes: 24 kolkhozes, 6 sovkhozes, 10 interfarm enterprises of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, 2 tea processing plants, a Geogrian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry tea concentrate combine, a milk processing plant, a meat combine of the republic Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the rayon association of Gruzsel'khoztekhnika, the republic Ministry of Water Resources' land improvement and water resources administration, a Ministry of Rural Construction mobile mechanized unit, and other organizations.

This association's highest administrative organ is the soviet, which is lead by a chairman who is simultaneously the first deputy chairman of the ispolkom of the rayon soviet of people's deputies. Decisions of the association's soviet on problems of joint activity must be acted upon by all participants in the association.

Four years of work experience at the Makharadzevskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association show that this form of agricultural production administration organization within the agroindustrial complex has considerably improved the coordination

of activities among all enterprises and organizations in the rayon's agro-industrial complex. It has also improved their ability to focus their efforts on the implementation of common tasks -- those of the maximum increase in the production and sale to the state of agricultural products, the more effective use of productive resources, the reduction of losses during procurement, processing, storage, and delivery; the improvement of production-economic ties among association participants; and improvements in the entire agroindustrial complex' production efficiency.

The use of centralized funds to expand the production capacity of tea processing facilities enabled the rayon's farms to deliver an additional 2,500 tons of tea leaves valued at 2.2 million rubles in 1981. Using resources allocated from centralized funds, facilities for the primary processing of tea leaves are being built on the rayon's farms. During the period of massive delivery of tea, additional wages are paid to tea facility workers using money from centralized premium funds. All these measures have considerably increased the volume of tea processed, improved its quality, and raised the income of the tea growing sector.

In 1980, using this association's centralized funds a plant was built in the rayon to produce tea concentrates and the "Bakhmoro" tonic tea drink, which is in great demand not only in the republic, but also beyond its borders. The plant's construction costs were 1 million rubles, while the output it sold in 1981 exceeded 4 million rubles, and 1.2 million rubles in profits were obtained. The current five-year plan makes provisions for expanding this plant's capacity, and for organizing the additional production of building panels from the dried residues of processed tea. It is calculated that when running at full production capacity the combine will obtain profits totalling more than 10 million rubles.

Resources from association centralized funds are also used for other projects to develop agriculture and sectors linked to it. For example, over the past three-four years part of these funds were used to expand capacity at the rayon meat combine, to build a shop for producing a whole milk substitute at the rayon milk processing plant, to develop land in the Kolkhidskaya lowlands for fodder production, to construct intefarm cattle and pig feedlots, a facility for producing grass meal; and to develop local construction materials resources, as well as for other purposes.

The coordination of activities of enterprises and organizations in the Makharadzevskiy Rayon agroindustrial complex has helped better utilize kolkhoz and sovkhoz reserves for increasing agricultural output and assisted them in successfully handling the problems they face. For example, during 1978-1980 the average annual gross output of agriculture per 100 hectares of farmland (in comparable prices) increased from 221,400 rubles during 1975-1980, prior to the association's creation, to 266,000 rubles, or more than 20 percent. During this time tea leaf production increased from 53,500 to 70,500 tons, meat production by 49 percent, and milk by 18 percent. Agricultural product procurement has expanded.

Agricultural enterprise profits increased by 63 percent and reached more than 23 million rubles. Indices for 1981 plan fulfillment by the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes for all types of products were even higher.

Another result of association activity has been improvements in the cultural-personal, and social conditions of workers at kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations in the rayon. Thus, average per-worker expenditures for these purposes increased from 97 rubles during 1975-1977 to 179 rubles in 1978-1980 and 205 in 1981.

Good production successes have also been attained by farms in the Abashskiy rayon agroindustrial association in the Georgian SSR. During the experiment from 1974 to 1981 gross output per 100 hectares of agricultural land almost doubled. During this time the yield of the leading crop, co.n, increased 4.5 fold; more than 50 quintals are now obtained from each hectare here. This has permitted a four fold increase in grain procurements, while for milk the figure is three fold and for meat, 2.5 fold.

Markedly greater agricultural output is being attained by agroindustrial associations in Vil'yandiskiy and Pyarnuskiy Rayons in the Estonian SSR, Talsinskiy and Kraslavl'skiy Rayons in the Latvian SSR, and by others.

At the same time there are some shortcomings in the activities of the rayon agroindustrial associations which have been created. Economic mechanisms of management, determining the relationships between enterprises and organizations making up the rayon associations, are not able to completely overcome departmental interests in production organizations, and to achieve final results. The basic price indicators characterizing the activities of organizations and enterprises engaged in production and technical services for kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as well as the system of payments and bonuses are poorly linked to the final results of agricultural production.

There is insufficient coordination between many plan indicators of various enterprises and organizations in the rayon agroindustrial complex. Not all of the associations' participants contribute their money to the centralized funds. This above all applies to enterprises and organizations servicing kolkhozes and sovkhozes and processing agricultural products. For example, in the Makharadzevskiy Agroindustrial Association industrial enterprises and organizations under dual subordination only contribute 7.5 percent of the centralized funds. However, 21.8 percent of the outlays from these funds go to these enterprises and organizations.

The lack of an appropriate organ for coordinating the activities of republic ministries and departments in the agroindustrial complex has also become one of the reasons that the work efficiency of RAPOs has not been completely revealed.

However, in spite of the invididual shortcomings and unsolved problems, in general the experiment's results have convincingly shown the progressive nature of coordinating the activities of agriculture and other sectors through RAPOs. This experiment's results were approved by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which on 10 March 1982 examined the work of agroindustrial associations in Abashskiy Rayon in the Georgian SSR and Talsinskiy Rayon in the Latvian SSR.*

In order to more completely utilize the created production-economic potentials and resources, attain steady growth in production volume and quality improvements,

* PRAVDA 11 March 1982.

and ensure high efficiency in agroindustrial complex sectors, the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum deemed it necessary to form the appropriate administrative organs in rayons, oblasts, kray's and autonomous republics.

In the process it is important to strengthen the rayon level of administration, since it is in the rayon's territory that, in addition to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, repair bases, electrical engineering, agrochemical, transportation, land improvement, supply, procurement, processing, construction, and municipal organizations and enterprises, as well as medical, cultural-educational, and other institutions have been, and are still being built and expanded.

Agriculture's further development and the implementation of the nation's Food Program require the proportional development of all sectors in the agroindustrial complex, and the skilled and coordinated management of their work.

Last November a Standard Charter on rayon agroindustrial associations was developed. It calls for agroindustrial associations to coordinate the activities and ensure the proportional and balanced development of enterprises and organizations within it in order to fulfill the plan and increase production.

As foreseen by the Standard Charter, rayon agroindustrial associations include kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm enterprises in the USSR Ministry of Agriculture system, enterprises and organizations in Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, Soyuzsel'khoztekhnika, the USSR Ministry of Water Resources (except for enterprises in the construction of water resources projects), the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Raising, the USSR Ministry of Procurements, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, and the USSR State Forestry Committee.

Enterprises and organizations in these ministries and departments servicing rayon farms, as well as those in other ministries and departments are included in rayon agroindustrial associations only upon the agreement of the appropriate superior organs. As a rule, enterprises and organizations in the USSR Ministry of Water Resources' water resources construction system are included in oblast agroindustrial associations.

A rayon agroindustrial association is created by a decision of the soviet of people's deputies' ispolkom. This decision is ratified by a session of the rayon soviet of people's deputies.

The association soviet is the RAPO's highest administrative organ. Its composition is determined by a session of the rayon soviet of people's deputies upon submission by the ispolkom. The RAPO's soviet includes managers of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, agricultural service enterprises and organizations, and those producing and processing agricultural products. Since agriculture is the leading element in the entire agroindustrial complex, and agriculture's results characterize the activity of all sectors in the complex, kolkhoz chairpersons and sovkhoz directors should make up the majority in such soviet's.

The rayon agricultural administration apparatus is the working organ of the RAPO soviet. The rayon agricultural administration's chief is designated as the chairperson of the RAPO. He is also selected as first deputy chairman of the rayon soviet of people's deputy's ispolkom.

The rayon association should direct primary attention to ensuring the highly efficient operation of the rayon agroindustrial complex, and to increasing the economic independence and initiative of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the association.

The RAPO soviet's basic tasks include: creating favorable work conditions, supplying everything necessary, and appropriately directing the activities of service and procurement enterprises and organizations.

It is important to establish the proper organizational relationships between the RAPO soviet, agricultural organs, and the management organs of enterprises and organizations servicing agriculture. Any attempts to shift the functions of departmental management organs to the RAPO soviet should be avoided. Enterprises and organizations servicing kolkhozes and sovkhozes within the RAPO should not simply be contractors of certain kinds of work, but should also support the sector's development and bear full responsibility for its condition, (above all, this applies to enterprises and organizations in Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, Soyuzsel'khoztekhnika, and others).

RAPO are given the appropriate rights and powers. The association soviet's role should be manifested even in the formation stage of draft plans for the economic and social development of all agroindustrial complex sectors and the rayon as a whole. The soviets have been granted rights ensuring their active influence upon production processes. Specifically, these are: determine, within established farm limits and requests the volume of work and services rendered to kolkhozes and sovkhozes by service enterprises and organizations; the rates and estimates for the majority of them; approve the distribution of equipment, farm machinery, spare parts, and limited materials to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agroindustrial complex enterprises; approve the location of processing and service enterprises to be built, and redistribute some of the capital investments and material-technical resources.

The RAPO soviet also examines the drafts of plan indicators for the development of service and procurement enterprises and organization production capacity. Its comments and suggestions are passed on to superior organs. In order to ensure the balanced development of all agroindustrial complex sectors and the comprehensive development of rayons it is essential that superior organization managers give maximum consideration to RAPO suggestions in the formation of sectoral economic and social development plans. The coordinated activities of sectorial and territorial organ managers should reflect a striving to successfully solve the problems facing them.

In accordance with the decisions of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum there has been an increase in the material incentives of workers in kolkhoz and sovkhoz service enterprises to attain final results -- increases in agricultural production volumes and economic improvements in agricultural enterprises. The current procedure for awarding bonuses to managers and specialists at agricultural and other enterprises provides for awards of 1.5 times the monthly wage, and basis awarding of bonuses for the year's results. On the basis of standard statutes, the RAPO charter gives the soviet the right to set the conditions for awarding bonuses not only to sovkhoz workers and specialists, but to those of other enterprises and organizations, independently of their departmental subordination.

In our opinion, incentives for high final results obtained in agriculture should become the main form of material stimulation to collectives of enterprises and organizations, and to managers and specialists at all levels of the agroindustrial complex.

Rayon associations also have other economic levers for management. In order to develop the necessary kinds of production of mutual interest to RAPO participants, strengthen the economies of lagging farms, provide incentives for final production results and work processes, it is envisaged to form the appropriate centralized funds. All sectors in the association should participate in their formation.

USSR Gosplan, together with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and other concerned ministries and departments, is now working on proposals for improving economic relations between agricultural enterprises and other sectors of the economy, and for ensuring stable economic conditions for expanded reproduction on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is important that the cost of work and services rendered to kolkhozes and sovkhozes by service enterprises not be higher than the farms can afford and that the quality and reliability of such work be much higher.

The Standard Charter makes provisions for strengthening the working apparatus of administrations. Some services and units of the working apparatus of RAPO soviets are given not only sectorial, but intersectorial functions. In particular, these include departments for intersectorial ties and planning; for procurement, sales and processing of agricultural products; for labor and social problems, dispatcher, legal, and some other units. It is planned to set up the staffs of rayispolkom agricultural administrations under the new conditions by using personnel from USSR Ministry of Agriculture organs of agricultural administration and service organizations.

In organizing rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations, superfluous levels of administration not essential to production will be abolished. In order to improve agricultural management and reduce its costs, the agroindustrial complex should, in our opinion, only retain those trusts and associations the work results of which influence the development of the appropriate sectors and the highly specialized farms which have been brought together. These include trusts and associations engaged in raising high quality primary seeds, breeding livestock, and those producing agricultural products by industrial methods (Ptitseprom, Koneprom, Zveroprom, Glavzhivprom, and others).

In our opinion, trusts and associations managing multisector sovkhozes should, as a rule, be abolished.

Administrations of interfarm enterprises and interfarm services not engaged in production activities (dispatcher, legal, control-audit) should also be subject to elimination. Their workers should be transferred to rayon agricultural administrations.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Improving the Administration of Agriculture and Other Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex", rayon agricultural administrations can, if

necessary be supplied with equipment and facilities to become working organs of RAPO soviets through the use of such materials from other service enterprises and organizations in other departments within the agroindustrial complex. Upon the creation of the agroindustrial association and the staffing of the agricultural administration the total number of administration workers in the rayon should not exceed the present number in the rayon agricultural administration and its service organizations.

In recent months a great deal of work has been done to create rayon agroindustrial associations and to strengthen the apparatus of rayispolkom agricultural administrations as working organs of the RAPO soviets. The skillful organization of their work will help in successfully implementing the nation's Food Program.

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STATUS OF STAVROPOL KRAY AGRICULTURE REVIEWED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Dec 82 p 2

/Article by V. Murakhovskiy, first secretary of the Stavropol Kray CPSU Committee: "Contribution of the Stavropol Area"/

/Text/ Workers in the Stavropol area received the decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of the sessions of the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviet with tremendous satisfaction. Together with the entire Soviet nation they unanimously approve and fully support the internal and foreign policy of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee. The principles and conclusions set forth in the speech by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum were taken as a practical guide to action. It presented a profound analysis of the development of the country's economy and clearly defined the tasks and ways of fulfillment of the food program.

Steppe expanses have quieted down. Yet quite recently they were filled with the rumble of combines, tractors and motor vehicles. Everywhere in the Stavropol area people lived with one concern--to harvest grain quickly and without losses. The kray's farmers marked the anniversary year with a labor victory. The homeland obtained 1.9 million tons of grain and the obligations for the procurement of corn, millet and barley were fulfilled. Farms coped well with the assignments for the sale of sunflower seeds, sugar beets, potatoes and melon crops to the state.

The present heavy Stavropol loaf of bread was not obtained easily. Last year's dry fall, snowless winter, cold spring and an unusually rainy summer added worries to farmers, who often changed their tactics on the go, as the saying goes, widely maneuvered equipment and extensively utilized the accumulated experience and scientific achievements.

The victory in the grain field was forged by common efforts and, as always, party members, people's deputies and active trade union and Komsomol members took the lead, carrying people along with their personal example. Rayon party committees and soviets of people's deputies were skillful organizers of the harvest. Deputy posts operated in every harvesting-transport complex and in every link of the grain conveyer. Together with people's controllers they followed the quality of operations. Sons alongside fathers assumed shock duties. A total of 240 mechanized links consisting of seniors and pupils of vocational and technical schools operated in complexes.

The introduction in the kray of an overall system of rise in the standard of farming developed by scientists and practical workers played a key role in the fact that a good harvest was grown and gathered under complex weather conditions. First of all, it takes into consideration the peculiarities and specific characteristics of production of each of the five singled out soil and climatic zones. Zonal farming systems are based on thought-out crop rotations, field consolidation, an optimal fallow wedge and a differentiated consideration of local conditions and requirements placed on every farm by intensified specialization.

All this contributed to the fact that during the 10th Five-Year Plan, as compared with the 9th Five-Year Plan, the average annual production of grain in the kray increased by 280,000 tons and harvests also grew during the 2 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The advances made are, first of all, a confirmation of the correctness of the party's agrarian policy and have become possible owing to the constant concern of the CPSU Central Committee for the further rise in agriculture. Every year kolkhozes and sovkhozes receive more and more latest highly productive machines and mechanisms, as well as fertilizers, and canals and irrigation networks are built at increasing rates. It is a matter of utilizing these possibilities thriftily, carefully and skillfully.

In particular, the improvement in management and in the wage system and the establishment of interfarm enterprises for the mechanization of agriculture in the kray contribute to a rise in the standard of farming. The practice of work in the last few years has shown that the coefficient of equipment utilization, moreover, of overall utilization, has risen considerably. Workers in Ipatovskiy Rayon initiated this. Such a reorganization made it possible to change over from former kolkhoz and sovkhoz brigades, which dealt a little with everything, to mechanized specialized detachments, each of which produces specific agricultural crops. The main thing, that is, a specific rural production collective deals with a specific matter, is attained. There is scope for a creative initiative and improvement in vocational skills. A real return also corresponds to the real contribution of every collective. As the experience of the Kazminskiy Kolkhoz and of many other farms in the Stavropol area shows, under such conditions the responsibility of field workers for the task assigned to them and, as a result, output rise immeasurably.

It should be noted that the role of agronomists as production technologists and organizers also rises. It is not accidental that they head mechanized specialized detachments on most farms. Attention and support are given them daily. Annual kray conferences of workers of the agronomical service, in which scientists participate, have already become traditional. The recommendations of these conferences are subject to introduction into practice. On the initiative of the people of Ipatovskiy Rayon permanent agronomical seminars headed by the most experienced and enterprising kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists are organized in all the kray's rayons. It is difficult to overestimate the good that they do for the introduction of everything that is new and advanced and for the determination of the tactics and maneuvers of a certain forthcoming agricultural campaign.

The specialization and concentration of agricultural production and the concern for a rise in the standard of farming and in the productivity of animal husbandry led to the advisability, which was especially stressed in the food program, of making feed production an independent industrial sector on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. In the kray this work is not done purposefully and systematically. It is accompanied by the consolidation of fodder crop rotations, saturation of fields with the most productive and protein-rich crops, introduction of ever newer irrigated areas and, of course, rise in the yield of every hectare. In our steppes, which are subject to drought, the irrigated field is the main source of accumulation of feed for animal husbandry. Now in the kray there are 383,900 hectares of irrigated land. The task of obtaining no less than 100 quintals of fodder units per irrigated hectare by the end of the five-year plan was set. This, throughout the kray. Many farms have already been able to attain this goal and even to surpass it.

In our area the closest attention is paid to an improvement in the quality of procured feed and its storage, processing and preparation for feeding. Express laboratories operate on many farms and agrochemical laboratories constantly controlling the quality of feed, in all rayons. Additional enterprises for feed processing are built and put into operation. For example, the Ipatovo Mixed Feed Plant has begun to operate recently, a similar plant is being built in the city of Cherkessk and plans are made to begin the construction of the Nezlobnenskiy Mixed Feed Plant next year. The number of feed shops and kitchens directly on farms is growing. Their capacities make it possible to daily produce 1,000 tons of mixtures in granules and 5,300 tons of loose and 9,300 tons of yeast feed.

This year the mechanized detachments, brigades and links of the feed production sector of the kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have worked satisfactorily to provide sections with everything that is necessary. With their help livestock breeders have fulfilled the assignments of three quarters for the production and sale of meat, milk and eggs to the state and the annual plan for the delivery of wool. The contribution of sheep breeders, who increase the sector's efficiency and send highly productive pedigree animals to the country's other regions for an improvement in the pedigree composition of flocks, to the general success is significant. The main concern of all section workers now is to carry out livestock wintering in an exemplary way: To preserve the stock and to prevent a decrease in productivity.

In the increase in meat and milk production in the kray a great deal depends on specialized farms and interfarm enterprises for the raising and fattening of livestock. The collective of the Stavropol Broiler Association shows a good example here. Maximally utilizing capacities and economically expending feed, it has attained high results. During three quarters average daily weight gains totaled 21.5 grams and 4,700 tons of meat were sold in excess of the plan.

The more active participation of the kray's population in the fulfillment of the food program should also be noted. This year more than 14,500 tons of meat and 3,660 tons of milk have already been purchased from rural residents, which has made it possible to greatly improve the supply of cities and workers' settlements.

Today there is every reason to state that agricultural workers in the Stavropol area successfully cope with the assignments of the five-year plan and make a significant contribution to the implementation of the country's food program. The most significant labor achievements are where people's organization and persistence are high and where socialist competition has become effective and gained in scope. These days party organizations and soviets of people's deputies review what has been done and take specific measures to further develop production. All efforts are concentrated on an unconditional fulfillment of planned assignments and obligations for the second year of the five-year plan. An exemplary wintering of livestock, preparation of equipment for spring, personnel training and care of winter crops are in the center of attention.

There is another unusually important concern--formation of rayon agroindustrial associations. The fact that the combination of efforts of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and their partners in the fight for high end results will contribute in the best way to the further advance of agricultural production seems indisputable to us. Party and Soviet bodies engaged in the establishment of such associations direct economic personnel toward an improvement in management, reduction in the administrative staff and in superfluous links and increase in personal responsibility for the assigned task. It is necessary to create a sum of conditions ensuring maximum interest in work for every participant in an agroindustrial complex.

The victory in the all-Union socialist competition for an appropriate welcome for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has become a recognition of the success of our workers. Stavropol Kray and its six rayons have been awarded the challenge red banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the Komsomol. High honors have also been conferred on eight kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the Stavropol Production Poultry Breeding Association, the meat industry production association and the Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture. Everyone perceives this as follows: It is necessary to work even more harmoniously, more productively and better in order to maximally increase the kray's contribution to the implementation of the country's food program.

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FORESTRY AND TIMBER

TIMBER MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS OF KHAKASS AUTONOMOUS OBLAST

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 83 p 2

/Article by V. Shtygashev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Khakass Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, Abakan: "For the Forest -- One Master"/

/Text/ "My wife and I worked for many years at the Askiz Forestry Farm" wrote V. Kiselev, the leader of a brigade of lumberjacks, in a letter to me, "Here is our home and our friends and it is here that our children were born and have grown up. But the time is evidently at hand for us to leave our native area. It is said that our forestry farm is close to shutting down: its raw material base is exhausted. Is it possible that nothing can be done to extend the life of the enterprise or to regulate the timber procurements?"

Unfortunately, the Khakass Oblast Executive Committee is receiving an increasing number of such letters. We can understand the alarm shared by the timberjacks. Who wishes to depart the area he has lived in or to abandon his home, farm or favorite work? But what answer can be given to brigade leader Kiselev? For the time being, the picture is truly a gloomy one.

Each year hundreds of families are forced to abandon our forestry settlements and move beyond the borders of the oblast. Some resettle on new forestry farms, others move to cities and still many others simply bid farewell to Siberia. During the last five-year plan, the number of workers at the Khakasles Association alone decreased by 100 individuals and a similar loss of manpower is being experienced during this current five-year plan. Moreover, it is mainly skilled timber procurement specialists who are departing, individuals who possess great experience and length of service. And this is occurring at a time when there is a sharp deficit of workers in Siberia generally and particularly in Khakass Oblast with its abundance of new construction projects.

What then will become of our forests and our timber industry? Why are the lumberjacks discarding their axes and moving away from the areas in which they have lived for many years?

If we look at the Khakass Autonomous Oblast from above, as the saying goes, from a bird's eye view, then two geographical zones are clearly distinguished -- the steppe and the mountain ridges of the Sayan Forest Reserve, covered by

centuries-old taiga. There are many forests in the oblast -- 2.6 million hectares. This is roughly the same amount as is found in the GDR or in the neighboring Altay Kray and it is two and a half times more than the figure for Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast, which is well known for its high culture of forest-usage. But here we are speaking of standing timber. And what about in the storehouse? The workers in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast obtain 3.18 cubic meters of timber from a hectare of forest and over the course of a year's time they procure 3.5 million cubic meters; the Altay lumberjacks, which operate under the same climatic and mountainous-geological conditions as we do, obtain 1.11 and 3 million cubic meters respectively. Here in the Khakass Autonomous Oblast, we are obtaining only 0.6 cubic meters of lumber per hectare and we are annually procuring just slightly more than 1.5 million cubic meters. Meanwhile, according to scientific data, the annual increase in wood per hectare of forest in the Khakass Autonomous Oblast is 1.6 cubic meters. In essence, use is being made of only one half of the available timber.

At the same time, many voices are being heard both in the press and on various broadcasts advocating a complete cessation of timber procurements in the oblast's mountain forests. We view this opinion as being more emotional than logical. It is a theoretical rather than a business-like or economically sound approach for exploiting the taiga land. The experience of leading farms reveals that a scientifically sound and skilled approach for utilizing all of the resources of a forest not only does not reduce but in fact it serves to raise the cropping power.

The time has come for us to state that with each passing year the oblast's timber procurement and forestry enterprises are reducing their deliveries of wood to the national economy. Over the past five-year period, the procurements of wood by the Khakasles Production Association alone decreased by 13 percent. The production of sawn timber, sleeper ties and goods of a cultural-domestic nature also decreased. In the process, the damage to the national economy during the five-year period amounted to approximately 20 million rubles. Despite the fact that it possesses vast forestry riches, the oblast is not even meeting its own requirements for wood and products made from wood. Instead, it is having to import such wood and products from outside the oblast. The losses caused by failure to benefit from the gifts of the forest amount to millions of rubles.

Naturally, the existing situation can only be alarming. Following a thorough analysis of the status of affairs, we drew the following conclusion: the development of forestry operations and the timber industry was being held back by obsolete forms of administration, departmental isolation and an incomplete approach with regard to proper use of the forests. The oblast party committee and oblast executive committee, aided by leading forest specialists, developed and approved a long-term special purpose program for improving forest operations in the Khakass Autonomous Oblast. The creation of an all-round program included the participation of 14 scientific and planning institutes and organizations. Coordination of the efforts of the scientists and specialists was carried out by the Krasnoyarsk Branch of the Giprolestrans Institute. For the most part, emphasis was placed upon the decisions handed down during the 26th CPSU Congress, the materials of the plenums of the party's central committee and also upon the well known decree of the CPSU Central

Committee concerning the operational experience of the Kotlas and Solikamsk pulp and paper combines for the thrifty and rational use of wood raw materials and fuel-energy and other material resources.

The mastering of the forest territories of the oblast from the standpoint of transport operations was viewed as an aspect of primary importance to the special purpose program. This is a very serious problem. At the present moment, more than one half of the standing overmature timber in the Khakass Autonomous Oblast is economically inaccessible. For the most part, this is due to the absence of roads. At the same time, excessive tree fellings are being observed in the vicinity of transport arteries. And this is leading to irreversible exhaustion of the tracts. The availability of a reliable road in a forest represents not only millions of cubic meters of lumber but also additional thousands of kilograms of so-called non-wood products -- soft resin, mushrooms, berries, wild game, medicinal herbs and many other products. The availability of roads alone allows one to talk seriously of transforming forestry farms into permanently active enterprises with well organized settlements. It is by no means an accident that we are devoting a great amount of attention to the problem of roads. In accordance with the program, we will build approximately 1,000 kilometers of roads prior to the end of the five-year plan.

The special purpose program also assumes the introduction into operations of leading experience accumulated in forest exploitation. In keeping with the example set by the workers in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast and in the Altay Kray, it is also time for us to convert over from extensive to gradual fellings and to "perpetual" forestry farms, to expanding the production base for the processing of wood raw materials and to the development of secondary types of wood usage. During the November (1982) Plenum, it was mentioned that a solution has not yet been found for the problem of linking the development of the raw material branches with that of the processing branches. This problem must be solved immediately.

The initial steps have already been undertaken. For example, some interesting experience has been accumulated at the Abaza Forestry Farm in the Khakass Autonomous Oblast. Here the fellings are being carried out in a manner such that the cleared areas will again yield a harvest after 20-30 years have passed. It is gratifying to see trees remaining on hundreds of hectares following tree fellings and not just a bare area. The timberjacks are being converted over from individuals who destroy forests into "guardians" who remove from them trees which are overmature and which have lived past their time.

I believe that in addition to its practical advantages, the sight of such a forest is of great educational value. And the ecological training of lumber industry workers is a very important task. Indeed, a great amount of psychological reorientation is required for an individual to sense that he must serve as the master in a forest and not just as an industry worker. The experience of the Abaza workers has been summarized by scientists of the Institute of Forestry and Timber of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In accordance with the program, the oblast is following a program aimed at converting over completely to selective tree fellings by the end of the five-year plan. Properly speaking, no other alternative is available.

In the form of an experiment to be carried out at the Iyusskiy Forestry Farm, we are proceeding with the creation of the oblast's first permanently active timber combine. It will have a complete set of production operations -- from tending a forest and gatherning up the gifts of nature to timber procurements and the all-round waste-free processing of wood. We will carry out forest restoration work. By the end of the five-year plan, we will have planted more than 35,000 hectares of new forests. The production of technological chips from the waste products of timber procurements and wood processing will be increased by several times and during the five-year plan will amount to 1 million cubic meters.

However, despite the fact that it possesses strong potential for expanding the production of technological chips, the oblast still lacks the capability for producing chip board panels. Meanwhile, the panel requirements for new construction projects of the Sayanskiy territorial production complex are increasing very rapidly. It is considered economically advisable for the USSR Minlesbumprom /Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry/ to allocate equipment for the construction of 2-3 departments for the production of such panels at existing sawmills in the oblast. Even with just small departments (annual capability of 25,000-50,000 square meters), it is possible to organize the on-site production of such panels both rapidly and with minimal expenditures and not have to import them from outside the oblast as is presently being done. Indeed, is it possible that wood is being imported into the taiga?

The carrying out of the special purpose program will make it possible during this current five-year plan to eliminate the deficit in wood and wood products, to increase the deliveries to the national economy of all wood products, to reduce wood losses during procurement and processing operations, to transform forestry into an ecologically pure and environmentally harmless occupation and to lay the foundation for the creation of all-round and permanently active forestry enterprises.

But it is clear that the implementation of the special purpose program is possible only upon the condition that all of the measures planned for it and included in the state plan for next year and subsequent years are coordinated with the interested ministries and departments. Unfortunately, this process is still not proceeding smoothly. In September we submitted a proposal to USSR Minlesbumprom, USSR Gosleskhoz and the RSFSR Minleskhoz /Ministry of the Forest Industry/ calling for coordination of the special purpose program. But we received a positive response only from Minlesbumprom. The 1st deputy minister, Yu.A. Yagodnikov, reported the Minlesbumprom was prepared to turn over all of the enterprises in the Khakass Autonomous Oblast to the RSFSR Ministry of the Forest Industry or to accept from it the forestry operations active in the oblast and accept full responsibility for the preservation, reproduction, procurements and processing of timber. In the response by Minlesbumprom to our proposal, this point of view, correct from the standpoint of the state, was confirmed.

It is hoped that the country's Gosleskhoz and the republic's Ministry of Forestry will understand and appreciate the initiative displayed by the Khakass Oblast CPSU Committee and the oblast executive committee. Indeed, we also hope that the fate of the taiga fields of the Sayan Forest Reserve will motivate the forestry executives.

We are aware that our special purpose program in its present form represents only an approach to radically reorganizing forestry operations throughout the oblast and achieving all-round rational utilization of the forestry raw materials. The result must be the concentration of forestry product procurements, the processing of wood and reforestation under the command of one master -- one ministry -- be it Minlesbumprom or Minleskhoz /Ministry of Forestry/. It is our opinion that the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry is more prepared for such a reorganization. As the saying goes, it holds all of the cards. But certain demands will be placed upon it. True, the fear has been expressed that if one master is established for the forests wood procurements may be carried out by this ministry to the detriment of reforestation work and the tending of the forests. But we do not consider this fear to be valid. An organ of state power, the oblast soviet of people's deputies, possesses adequate authority for ensuring that the forest economy is managed in a complete, rational and intelligent manner at all enterprises regardless of departmental subordination. And one can readily understand that it is considerably easier to control the enterprises of one department or ministry than it is to control the many forest users that we have today.

The decisions handed down during the 26th CPSU Congress called for the organization of all-round enterprises for forest cultivation, for the procurement and processing of wood and for improving the all-round nature of wood processing operations. The proper use of material and labor resources was cited as a strong reserve in the materials of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Such is the main path outlined by the party. And the special purpose program entitled "Improvements in Forestry Operations in the Khakass Autonomous Oblast" fully responds to the spirit and letter of these documents. "Today's economy and a zealous attitude towards national property is a matter of having realistic plans" emphasized Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in a report delivered before the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "and this task must be solved using an entire system of practical measures, particularly by USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab and the ministries and departments."

The effectiveness of our contribution towards developing the country's forest operations will depend mainly upon ourselves. But it will also depend to an equal degree upon Minlesbumprom, Gosleskhoz, Minleskhoz and the planning organs. We hope that these high state institutes will apply themselves properly to the fate of the Sayan forests and furnish assistance in carrying out our special purpose program.

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